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ANNAPOLIS

By

Elmer Martin Jackson, Jr.

*Editor of America's Oldest Newspaper, THE MARYLAND
GAZETTE, and also of the
EVENING CAPITAL.*

*President of the South Atlantic States of the Associated
Press; Alderman of the City of Annapolis and a
member of the City Planning Commission.*

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PUBLISHED WINTER OF 1936-37

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ANNAPOLIS

THE CAPITAL-GASTYER PIER

3 CHURCH STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

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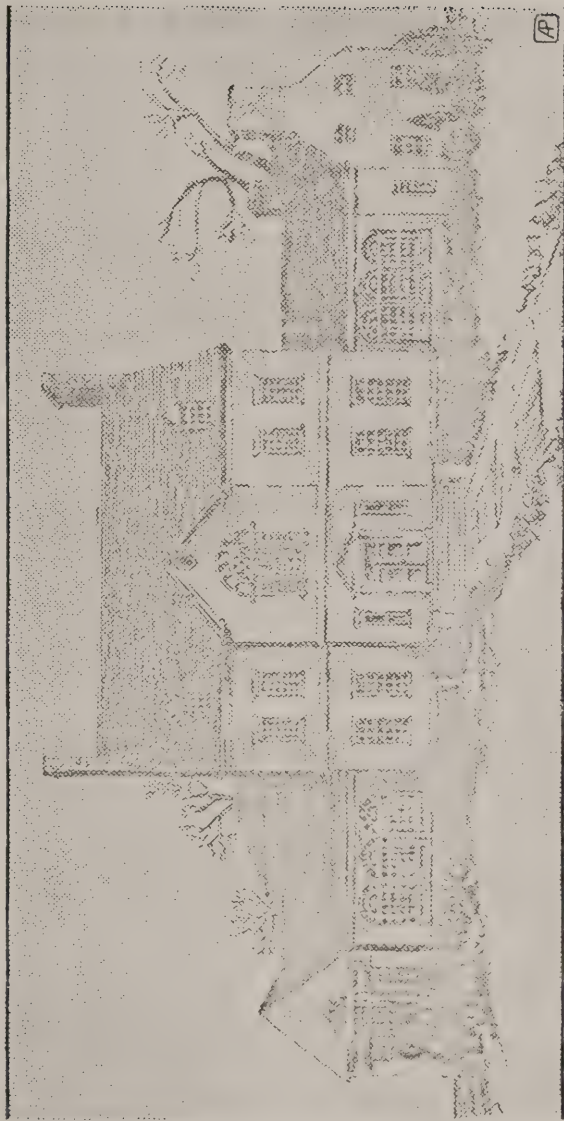
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THE CAPITAL-GAZETTE PRESS

3 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND





The above etching of the newly remodeled Government House of Maryland was made by Robert W. Taylor.



DEDICATION

*This history I dedicate to my two
beloved sons, Elmer Martin Jackson,
3rd (Jay) and Allen Conard Jackson,*

and to

*The Company for the Restoration of
Colonial Annapolis.*

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Most of the facts contained in this history were taken from the pages of the Maryland Gazette newspaper: the official records of the State of Maryland and the City of Annapolis.

Land records of the State; the records of the State Library, St. John's College, the Naval Academy, U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings, and more than twenty early history publications were studied over a period of a year.

Some of the late history of the city was best recorded in the files of the Evening Capital newspaper. The author also had several consultants, the principal of whom was Peter H. Magruder, for many years secretary of the Naval Academy. Mr. Magruder is an authority on the early history of the Naval Academy, and a number of the photographs in this edition came from his personal collection.

INTRODUCTION

This history of Annapolis has been written with a hope of reviving memories among the citizens of the city, and also in an effort to have those people not intimately associated with her history, understand why Maryland's capital and the county seat of Anne Arundel County has always been an outstanding patriotic and influential community exercising a decided influence in the guidance of American affairs. Years ago Annapolis was spoken of as THE ATHENS OF AMERICA, and even today the city recognizes no superior except in size. Annapolis is one of the most important small cities in America and is known universally as a seat of culture and learning.

Those of us who dream of tolerance in its broadest sense, and of government by the people, love the State of Maryland, and Annapolis is truly the garden spot of the State. Some of us are fortunate enough to live in this blessed section of the East, but countless other citizens of the United States, and abroad, know about, respect and admire Maryland and Marylanders. Annapolis is as well known as the State itself. Despite Baltimore's size, that city now being the eighth largest center of population in the world, Annapolis still is the heart and pulse of Maryland. Annapolis is almost alone in all America, a truly modern city in a Colonial setting.

Residents of Annapolis enjoy year-round comfort, and a scale of recreation to be found in few cities. The waterfront has become one of the most hospitable of Eastern playgrounds, and the community has been transformed from a town of seafood industry to a leisurely resort more like colonial times than any other period in the last one hundred and fifty years. There are one hundred and sixty-eight miles of waterfront near Annapolis flanked with fifty shore communities. Natural advantages, however, aren't the entire attraction, for Annapolis today is still a Southern community in thought, hospitality and social distinction.

Added to the city's activities are those of the Naval Academy and St. John's College, which combined provide a round of social gayety not equaled even in the world's metropolis, New York City. Located within a forty-five minutes automobile drive from Baltimore and Washington, and just an afternoon's motoring from several other large cities, Annapolis has become cosmopolitan in energy but remains blessedly mellowed by contact with the old.

These facts about Annapolis, its Colonial dwellings, the Naval Academy, largest institution of its kind in the world, St. John's College, third oldest educational institution in America, which I am happy to call my Alma Mater, and the many colorful events as recorded by history are presented as accurately as my references will permit. They are written without effort to make our glamorous past seem any more influential in moulding the nation's affairs than actually was the case in by-one days.

In those early days when our future as a nation was far from assured, Annapolis was probably the most fertile seed bed of courage, education and enthusiasm in all America. She was the hub from which the incentive to attain wealth and culture was inculcated into the people. This hope spread like wildfire through the land to make possible the creation of a Republic, which today stands as the most respected, rich, powerful and feared nation in the universe. Pioneers carried with them the dream of some day attaining the luxuries to be found in Annapolis. Glamorous stories about social life, expansion and public spirit in Maryland's capital have been handed down from generation to generation. The appeal of Annapolis, was the appeal of America. Samuel Chase was a high example of the heights one could reach, financially if he applied his time to advantage; Chase amassed his wealth in Annapolis.

Annapolis has entertained every President of the United States except McKinley. The city has continued to make its presence felt and visions of the future make the citizenry as optimistic as when Washington, Lafayette and other great men frequented Annapolis regularly and all outstanding passenger ships came here to dock. Annapolis is proud of its bold, brave, generous past but it isn't content to bask in those honors and succumb to self satisfaction. The beauty, safety and practicability of Annapolis' harbor and huge new yacht basin is advertising itself to all boat owners. Once a person has experienced the exaltation and inspiration of dawn rising over Annapolis harbor or the quiet peace and comfort occasioned by the arrival of dusk, Annapolis Roads will remain forever as a vivid recollection of nature's charm.

Ninety-one years ago the city gave up most of its waterfront to the United States Naval Academy. This move compelled commercial organizations, also interested in the local waterfront, to move on to Baltimore. Annapolis, however, has never had cause to regret the establishment of the Naval Academy on its shores; in fact, this great institution has contributed generously in preserving the glamor, traditions, and social and cultural splendor of this old town. Annapolis, the cradle of the Navy, where those destined to become the great men of naval service are taught and sent forth as embryonic admirals, has a morale and standard all of its own. Annapolis is gay, it is friendly,

it honors courage, it is sorrowful when ill fortune strikes, it is warm and generous to the unfortunate; Annapolis' heart beats for right, for distinction, for peace. Pride at being an Annapolis man swells in the breasts of naval officers. They never forget that Annapolis is unique in scenic beauty, romantic associations, and the irresistible emotional force revolving around tradition. The towns-people of Annapolis established high standards in the past when the city was the most important social center in the Colonies, being noted for the magnificence of its entertainments. In those days the fame of horse races in Annapolis attracted the great men and sportsmen from all sections. The first theatre in America was built in Annapolis; fashion was created in the ball rooms of the town; Congress sat in session in the Old Senate Chamber of the State House; George Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in the same State House on December 23, 1783; the affairs of the new nation were shaped in this ancient town, which through time and development has kept abreast of progress without casting aside its polish and ideals although Annapolis is not a rich community today. The early Annapolitans were rich; men like Charles Carroll of Carrollton were wealthy even by the standards of today. The planters and merchants of early Annapolis were as wealthy as the nobles and merchants of England, and their social life kept pace with that of the mother country. The town had its coffee houses, and its clubs of wits, its sedan chairs and its coaches, its portrait painters and its silversmiths. Best of all it had its architects and builders.

The famous Frenchman de Tocqueville called Annapolis "The only finished city I have seen in America." Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographical Society, declared "Annapolis has been preserved as our country's most truly colonial city. You may wander about this fine old community and feel that you are living in those dramatic days when the little town on the Severn had a major part in shaping the course of our Nation's history."

The sacrifices Annapolis made during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars seriously checked the growth of the city. The rich Tories lost their property during the War of Independence and most of the citizens were cruelly punished for their devotion to the South during the Civil War. Some of the families moved away soon after hostilities ceased. Most, however, remained and raised families, but the influx of new citizens declined until, commercially, Annapolis became of little importance. The town has kept its intellectual standing and its comforts and niceties of life, and a majority of the citizens are prosperous, although not independently wealthy.

Annapolis during its heyday of Colonial glory was known far and wide as the perfect city. Still standing as stately survivors of those days, mellowed by the winds and storms of more than two centuries,

the old houses of Annapolis, with the glamour of the great families they once housed, are fitting memorials to the inspirations of the past.

Some of the old buildings of the city have been torn down, yet as an object of restoration, Annapolis is very exciting. In the first place it has a beautiful plan. The Federal Government when seeking a design for the City of Washington, spent much money having an agent travel abroad to study city plans. He returned and laid his maps before Major Pierre L'Enfant, engineer, in charge of the plan for Washington City, with the comment, "I have been 10,000 miles to get you these, but not one of these cities has as good a plan as Annapolis, which is only 25 miles away. I advise you to copy it." Major L'Enfant accepted his advice.

Annapolis is supposed to have been built from Sir Christopher Wren's plan for the City of London after the great fire. The circles were Wren's suggestion.

Annapolis has four distinctive qualities which are exciting to a city plan: a change in level—which is dramatic; waterfront—which gives the charm and romance of a seaport; a generous spacing of houses, with garden areas behind, and a wealth of old trees.

Formation of "The Company for the Restoration of Colonial Annapolis" and the activity of a new Planning Commission indicate that the citizens realize both the intrinsic and the cultural values of their background.

The citizenry and students of St. John's College and the Naval Academy all live in a background of great beauty and constant awareness of the noble American traditions. In these days of turmoil of ideas, the preservation of the visual evidences of the past provides, it seems, a basis for clearer thinking.

All the things which will be read on succeeding pages are to the best of my belief true. I have not attempted to deny or conceal the less happy occurrences, and there were some. Neither have I intentionally exaggerated the more exciting facts in compliment to the city. They are bountiful and the incidents tell their own story. It is my hope that I have contributed a little towards presenting the real Annapolis as I have come to know it and love it. The things about to be presented are to me vital, significant, and creative in the life and character of the people of Annapolis, of Maryland, and of the United States.

ELMER MARTIN JACKSON, JR.

EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE FOUNDING OF ANNAPOLIS 1580-1649

The events leading up to the founding of Annapolis, now the capital of Maryland and the county seat of Anne Arundel County, constitute an exciting section of history.

Spain had hoisted her flags in America before 1580, but the daring English captain, Sir Walter Raleigh, who stood in favor with Queen Elizabeth, was the first to bring ships to the Chesapeake Bay country, then inhabited only by the heathen Indians. It was four years after Columbus discovered America for Spain that Sir Walter's two ships reached America. The English captain immediately claimed the land for England.

Raleigh's first stay was brief, however, as he almost immediately returned to England. His stories of the beautiful virgin country pleased Queen Elizabeth, and in 1585, Raleigh sent seven ships from England to the new land. This time a number of settlers were left in America, and more were to be brought across immediately. England, however, shortly thereafter went to war with the then powerful Spain, and while the conflict was underway the little colony perished. Not a survivor was found when the next ships arrived several years later. These ships returned to England to tell the tragic story, but they also carried potatoes and tobacco plants with them. Tobacco and potatoes were not common then and brought a high price. Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter are said to have smoked American tobacco together.

While English officials did not lose sight of America's possibilities, the death of Queen Elizabeth resulted in King James I of the Scottish Stuart family coming to the throne and the monarch had Raleigh jailed and later beheaded. In 1604 James deported all Catholic Priests from England, as the Church of England came to the fore. James, however, visioned riches in the new land and sent out a new group including Captain John Smith to America. These colonists landed at Jamestown in 1607 after a voyage of several months, and immediately set to work building cabins and walls of protection against the Indians. By the sweat of their brow, in spite of malady, and lack of food of the type to which they were accustomed, they formed a real community. The fearless Smith was soon named their leader, and he was obliged to frighten the Indians into supplying corn to prevent his people from starving.

Captured by the Indians, Captain Smith was to have been killed by order of Chief Powhatan, when the Indian chief's pet daughter, Pocahontas, threw herself upon Smith's chest and asked that his life be spared. Powhatan consented and thus Pocahontas saved not only Smith but all the colonists. Later Pocahontas was baptized and wedded Smith's friend, John Rolfe.

At peace with the Indians the colony grew and shipments of precious potatoes and tobacco to England soon assured the colonists of financial success.

From Jamestown, Captain Smith explored the Chesapeake Bay, and in 1608, saw the site on which Annapolis now stands.

In 1625 Charles I. became King of England. He found George Calvert one of the favorites of the court, from the reign of James I and he made Calvert Secretary of State of England. After Calvert's popularity began to wane, due to newly revealed knowledge that he had in 1622 changed his religious faith from the Protestant Episcopal Church (Church of England) to become a Roman Catholic, King Charles made Calvert a baron and gave him Baltimore, a section of Ireland. This took Calvert away from the court. But for the fact that King Charles' wife was a Catholic in France before her marriage, Calvert might not have fared so well, for Catholics were not given favors in England.

In 1629 George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, sailed along the coast of Maryland and visited in Virginia, where his arrival was deplored by William Claiborne and other leaders who remained faithful to the Church of England. Calvert liked Virginia's climate and might have stayed there but for the fact that it was demanded that he take the anti-Catholic oath. He refused and was ordered to leave the state. Before sailing he cruised the shores of the Chesapeake Bay. On this cruise Calvert captured six French warships and nearly 70 men, sending these prizes to England by his son, Leonard.

Back in England, George Calvert asked for a section along the Chesapeake Bay to found a colony where people of all religious faiths would be welcome. Claiborne, who had just arrived in England, and others opposed the request, but in 1631 King Charles promised Calvert a section north of the Potomac River. The grant was not entirely generosity for there was a Dutch enthusiasm for expanding from the Netherlands at the time. King Charles named Calvert's grant, Terra Mariae,—Maryland. In 1632 before George Calvert could set out for the new colony he died, leaving his possessions to his son, Cecilus.

Cecilus Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, almost immediately sought colonists to carry out his father's plans. He promised a new life for all who sought wealth and religious tolerance. He purchased the *Ark*, a ship of 400 tons, and the *Dove*, a 40-ton sloop. The belief then arose in England that the ships instead of transporting settlers to America, were to carry nuns and soldiers to Spain. Even after the ships had finally started on their way, charges that some of the party had evaded taking the oath of supremacy caused the two ships to be overtaken and brought back to anchor. Before they were allowed to weigh anchor once again, Lord Baltimore was called to defend several monetary claims against himself and the expedition, and the people aboard were obliged to take an oath of allegiance to King Charles holding that he was Supreme to the Pope, etc.

Many citizens of England were afraid to go to church, because they might suffer for showing a preference, since the crowning of a new monarch frequently meant a change in religious policy. Because of this there were many ready and happy to go to a new land where they could worship as they pleased. Such was Lord Baltimore's promise and he kept his pledge.

In addition to the religious element there were adventurers, some soldiers and some wealthy men who sought thrills and finally a group of poor Englishmen who were ready to take any chance for a living.

Lord Baltimore sponsored the colony because he actually was interested in founding a land of religious freedom, since the rest of the world suffered from bigotry. Then too, he was a good business man and visioned the benefits to himself and his family, from a rich new domain from which he could claim a portion of the profits and establish the laws and taxes.

He announced that five classes of people would be welcome. He promised wealthy men who would become planters, large sections of land. He promised others, known as small planters, farms. To pioneers he pledged land for a home and a garden. Indentured servants were promised rights and fair treatment in the homes of their masters until their years of service were ended. He also welcomed slaves. The indentured servants were frequently skilled teachers, blacksmiths, agriculturists, leather workers and carpenters; many were tutors for their master's children. When their term expired they were to be presented with a small parcel of land, clothes, tools and enough food to start out for themselves. While in bondage they could be sold from one family to another.

With so much promised it was little wonder that Lord Baltimore experienced no trouble in assembling the original colonists. Taking the oath to King Charles caused a delay, and so it was November 23, 1633, when all difficulties had been surmounted, that the *Ark* and the *Dove* were once more ready to begin their long journey. Captain Richard Love commanded the *Ark* and Captain Winter, the *Dove*. Cecilus Calvert was unable to make the cruise, at the last minute, and sent his two brothers, Leonard the elder, who was to act as Governor, and George, in his stead. Many of the Catholics aboard were respectable people of wealth. The few Protestants were mainly laborers. The total crew of the two vessels numbered about two hundred and twenty-five persons.

The *Ark* and the *Dove* were lost in a tempest the day after their departure and were separated for six weeks. They met at the Antilles, and there was great rejoicing. It seems that the untried sloop, *Dove*, had turned into Scilly for refuge during the fearful tempest. Those on board the *Ark* had been of the opinion that the *Dove* had gone down in the storm.

The trip to America required three months although only seven weeks were spent at sea. The reunion at Antilles took some time. On the entire cruise none were ill until wine was served on Christmas. Some apparently drank too much, for the next day thirty were seized with fever, and twelve died.

The ships cruised along the Azores and to Barbadoes where they landed on Jan. 5, 1634. English inhabitants there charged them excessive prices for provisions. During the nineteen days' stay the slaves of Barbadoes revolted. However as they moved from island to island the colonists were greeted warmly by the other English and French governors. They survived a number of storms, avoided pirates, Turks and Spanish warships, and finally arrived in Virginia on February 27, 1634. They were not warmly greeted in Virginia, and William Claiborne informed them that the Indians in the Maryland section were in a hostile mood. Many believed that Claiborne himself excited the Indians to prevent the landing of Calvert's colonists. For nine days the ships stayed in Virginia, before sailing to what now is St. Mary's. Early in March they landed and the size of the ships apparently frightened the Indians away. In short order, however, good feeling was established with the Indians, and the Indian Chief Archidoe even went aboard the *Dove*. He trembled, however, when the cannon roared in salute.

Leonard Calvert watched over his people as carefully as he protected himself. He made every effort to make them happy, rich and able to enjoy liberty.

On March 25, 1634, the first Mass was held on Maryland soil. The Yoacomacos Indians two days later gave the white men the site which now is known as St. Mary's. It became the first capital of Maryland. To the Yoacomacos Indians the Marylanders gave protection from the more savage Sasquehanna tribe. In return the Indians made the success of the colony possible by furnishing game and food. It was seldom that they would accept even a bead for their gifts of edibles. The keen minds of the Indians and their noble qualities instilled a spirit of admiration in the white settlers. They even inspired the colonists to be generous, gay and friendly between harvest times. Many of the Indians were baptized.

Meanwhile, in England, groups attempted to take the new land away from Cecil Calvert, and there was one scare in the colony as the Indians became suspicious at a rumor, again allegedly spread by William Claiborne, that the settlers were not Englishmen, but hated Spaniards who would do them harm. During this period a fort was built, but the Indians forgot their fears, as a new water mill was set up where they had their corn ground without cost. Rich shipments of tobacco, potatoes, furs and pork were sent to England. The climate was gentle and kindly from the beginning.

On April 23, 1635, William Claiborne sent an armed ship, the *Cockatrice* to fight against the Maryland ships, the *St. Helen* and the *St. Margaret*. Claiborne's ship was destroyed in this first naval conflict in North American waters. The battle took place in the Pocomoke River. One Marylander, William Ashmore, was killed.

Claiborne had traded in Maryland with the Indians three years before the *Ark* and the *Dove* sailed from England. The King had given Claiborne permission to trade in any part of America except where trading rights had already been granted to other people. In 1632, when the King gave Maryland to Lord Baltimore, Claiborne was located at Kent Island. He refused to ask Lord Baltimore's permission to trade in Maryland, holding that Kent Island belonged to Virginia. Calvert immediately warned Claiborne to stop trading, and finally a Maryland vessel captured one of Claiborne's ships. Claiborne then sent an armed ship out and was defeated in the battle, previously mentioned. Angered, Claiborne sent out another ship which also was taken. Claiborne then fled to Virginia and sailed for England where he entered a plea against Calvert. King Charles, however, ordered him to recognize Cecilius Calvert's charter, and for a number of years there was no trouble. The laws of England were the laws of the colony.

Lord Baltimore's settlement of the colony of Maryland cost him, for the first two years, forty thousand pounds sterling, but he was able to recoup a thousand pounds of this expenditure in seizing the pipe-staves that, in a co-partnership agreement with William Cloberry and David Morehead, of London, Claiborne had cut on Kent Island. The early colonists, of both Virginia and Maryland, were industriously engaged in trade with the Indians, and with enterprising effort supplied themselves with conch or cockle shells which passed as money with the Indians. The shells were wrought and perforated to be strung on strings, and being highly polished and of variegated colors were used as ornaments to the person and were particularly agreeable to the female sex, as necklaces and pearl bracelets were to the belles of Europe. Maryland began its planting with corn and tobacco, and, in the absence of either paper or metal money, tobacco soon became the currency of the country and the standard of values.

In 1645, Richard Ingle, a trader, came to Maryland with an armed ship and took command of St. Mary's city in the name of Parliament with which body King Charles was then at odds. Leonard Calvert was obliged to flee, whereas the year before he had made Ingle hastily depart when he talked against the King. At that time William Claiborne became active again. He captured Kent Island, and for two years prospered on the Eastern Shore as Ingle did in St. Mary's. Leonard Calvert finally raised troops in Virginia and returned to drive both Ingle and Claiborne from Maryland. During the "Ingle and Claiborne Rebellion" the early records of Maryland's founders were lost. Ingle burned many of them.

In 1647, just a few months after he had won Maryland back from the rebels, Leonard Calvert died at St. Mary's City. He left the management of the colonies to Thomas Greene and Mistress Margaret Brent, who as a free Englishwoman demanded the same right to vote as any tax payer but lost the plea. In short time Cecilius Calvert named William Stone, a Protestant, as Governor of the Colony. Stone it was who offered the Puritians, after they had been dealt with in unkind fashion in Virginia, a settlement on the Severn River.

Some years before Maryland was settled, a number of Puritans from England had gone to Virginia where they lived peaceably in Norfolk County, until 1642. Just before the new year, 1649, a group of families, less than a score in total, came to the Severn River country and built homes. The guiding power in this move was Richard Bennett, who with the others established a town they called Providence, which now is Annapolis. A year earlier, William Durand had inspected the countryside for the Puritans and considered Annapolis the most beautiful spot he ever had seen.

Chapter I

ANNAPOLIS 1649-1765

Annapolis was settled by the Puritans because in 1642 Virginia passed an act to prevent dissenting ministers (not of the Church of England) from preaching and propagating their doctrine in that colony. While the Puritans kept up a conventicle of their members until 1648, and had increased their flock to one hundred and eighteen, that year they were obliged to flee the state, and coming into Maryland were protected.

Governor William Stone suggested that they settle on the Severn. They accepted the offer and established the town of "Providence" in 1649. It was the second town to be established in Maryland. Later they changed the name to "Town of Proctors," in honor of Richard Proctor, one of the early settlers. It became "The Town Land at Severn" in 1694, and in 1708 was chartered "The City of Annapolis." The "City's" boundary ran beyond what is now Calvert County.

Annapolis was named for Princess Anne, daughter of King James II and afterwards Queen Anne of England, a Protestant. Due to the character of its first settlers it sprang at once into a place of prominence. By 1650, a year after the founding of Annapolis, the Severn River district was populous enough to become a county called Anne Arundel, after the first Lady Baltimore, who was the daughter of the Earl of Arundel. Annapolis has always been the principal town in Anne Arundel County, and the fast growing community in 1694, while still called "Anne Arundel Town," was made the county seat as well as Capital of the Province.

Annapolis occupies a site first inhabited by the Susquehannock Indians.

When the Puritans arrived they found the land refreshed by good drinking water. Deer, beaver and large squirrels were abundant, as were flocks of eagles, herons, swans, geese, ducks and partridges.

The Indians who greeted the settlers were tall and handsome, their skins being of a copper color, over which they daubed red paint mixed with oil used to protect them from flies and mosquitos, not for ornamentation. All had jet black hair. Some wore ornamental copper plates, others necklaces of beads. The children always went naked

but adults were generally dressed in deer skins, which hung from the back in the fashion of a pallium, and were bound around the navel like an apron, leaving the rest of the body naked. Even the young carried bows and arrows, and soon became fine hunters and marksmen. They lived in huts of an oblong and oval form, nine or ten feet high; an opening of a foot and a half in size through the roof was used to admit light and allow the smoke to escape. They built a fire on a pavement in the center and slept in a circle around it on the ground. The chiefs had wooden beds in their wigwams.

Most of the Indian women had very good features with even, short, very white teeth and broad-breasted, handsome, straight bodies. Pulchritude was recognized even then for the comeliest maiden of the tribe was always sent to the wigwam of a visitor for his period of stay. The Indians always painted a woman red with "pocones and oile" before sending her to be their guest's bedfellow. The Indian women were talented as well as hard working. They were adept at pottery and weaving, and assisted the men in hollowing out logs for their canoes, some of which carried as many as forty men. They also helped to make the paddles and sticks to row the boats and barges. Some, too, helped prepare the cane the men used for music, along with rattles of gourds and shells. The female Indian attempted to be a gracious hostess, taking pleasure in serving all the food in the place to a guest. Indian women showed white women how to make corn bread and hominy; the Colonists had never used these foods before.

Until the white man arrived the Indians once every four years sacrificed a child to the devil. The white man abolished this custom, healed many sick Indians with medicine, and gave them sharp knives and hatchets.

At war, the Indians marched forty in a troop, singing, or rather howling out the deeds or warlike exploits of their ancestors, and ranging the woods until they had secured vengeance. Prisoners were treated well at the time of their capture but when taken back to the settlements were put to death by torture for the amusement of all members of the village. In their own villages, usually containing from two to forty wigwams surrounded by their gardens, the Indians were very peaceful towards one another. When angered the Indians were a terrible foe to the white man. Due to their ability to travel softly and to use paint as a camouflage, they threw terror into the heart of the average white settler. Fortunately Annapolis had no trouble with the Indians; in fact the redskins and whites were a comfort to each other. Too bad it was that the rest of the Colonists could not make peace with the Indians. Without their aid the early Marylanders would not have prospered so quickly, or been so completely happy. The Indian men showed the white men where the best hunt-

ing and fishing could be found. They taught them to dig for clams and how to hunt with bow and arrow so that they might save their powder and shot.

The first Annapolis settlers located at what we call Greenbury Point. They divided two hundred and forty acres into ten-acre lots, each settler receiving one, the balance being given to Richard Bennett. The site was known as "The Town Land at Greenberry's Point." It didn't take the settlers long to discover that the area, now Annapolis, was more attractive as well as more sheltered and practical and the bulk of the settlers quickly deserted Greenberry Point.

However, as stated before, the first white man to see Annapolis and surrounding territory was Captain John Smith during his cruise in 1608. Of what has grown into our unique, attractive and famous colonial city, Captain Smith said: "Here are mountains, hills, plains, valleys, rivers and brooks, all running most pleasantly into a faire bay, compassed with a fruitful and delightful land; heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for human habitation."

Adding to Captain Smith, today it might be said: The climate is mild, the air salubrious, while fertile soil and the teeming waters yield in abundance everything for man's requirements—grains, vegetables, fruit, game and sea food in endless variety. Such is the setting of Annapolis, the Capital of Maryland the Queen City of the Chesapeake. Almost any community can boast of fertile fields, or scenic beauty, but few localities have these advantages combined with the cultural atmosphere and colonial architecture found here.

It is little wonder that from the time of its establishment until twenty years after the War for Independence, its social and commercial importance equalled, if not exceeded, any port in the colonies. Its fashion and politics were eagerly noted and quoted by every city, town and settlement in the thirteen colonies. Opulent planters and land owners came to settle and built costly and elegant houses as their city residences, not of wood, as was generally the rule in the colonies of the North, but of brick, frequently imported from the mother country.

Annapolis' prominence from its founding is not strange to understand. The Puritans in locating at Annapolis brought to Maryland a group of intelligent and high principled men of the ruling class. They always placed right above selfish views. These non-conformist refugees from Virginia were capable people. Richard Bennett became so prominent that he was called back to Virginia to become Governor. Only freemen with property had a voice in the early affairs of Annapolis.

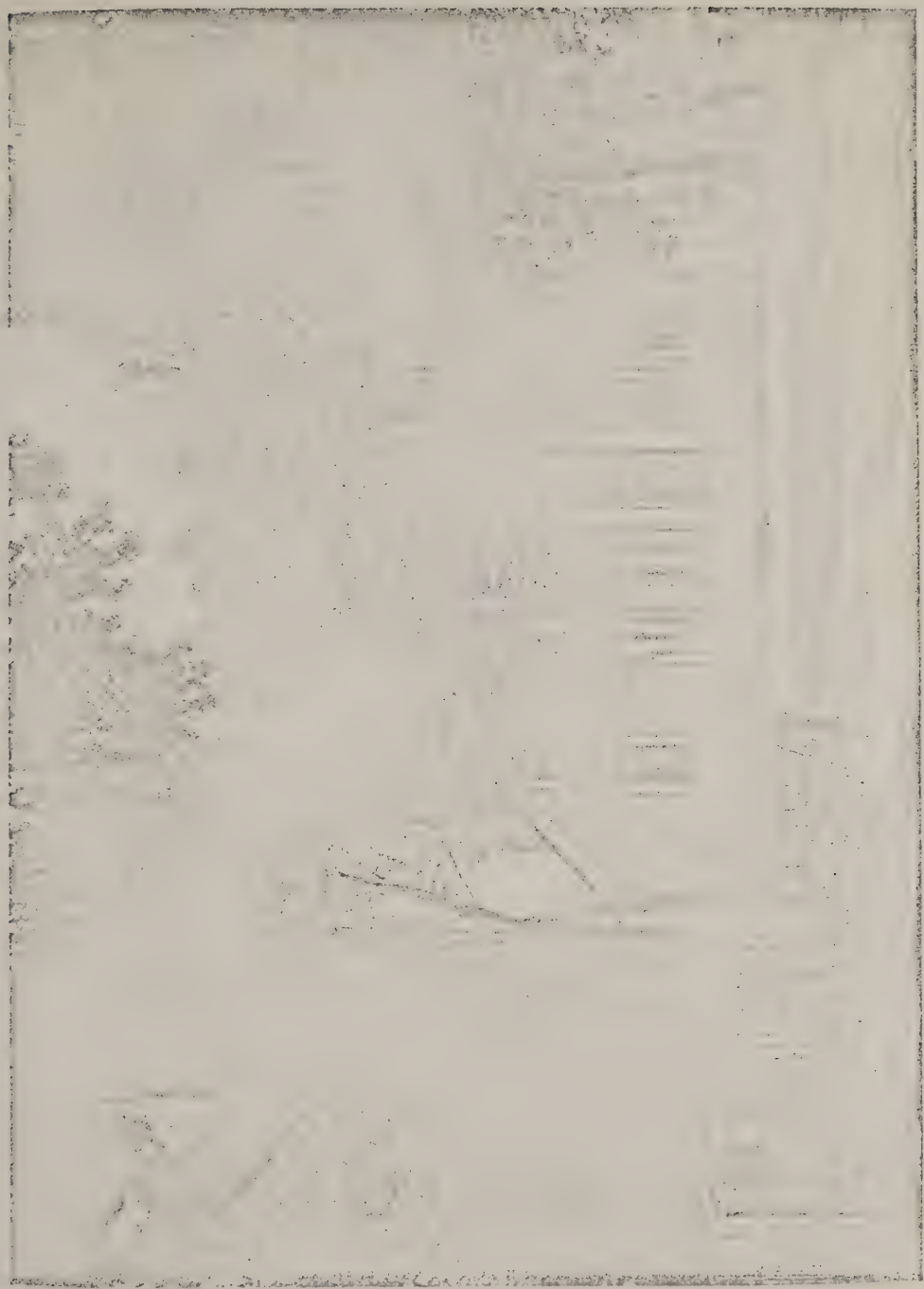
It must be remembered that Annapolis, unlike many settlements, outside of Maryland in particular, was not a penal colony. Some Marylanders were in the "indentured" class, but after they had repaid their loans, in many cases they rose to prominence in the government. The early Annapolitans were in a large part the aristocracy, being men of birth and learning. In fact the entire Maryland Palatinate was copied after the better sections of England.

The Puritans who formed the nucleus of this colony, which was destined to rule the province, were with few exceptions the strong willed and sturdy sons of English parents of culture. Edward Bennett, a wealthy London merchant, came to Virginia in 1621 and brought a number of Puritans with him. Edward Bennett was their patriarch, Reverend William Bennett, a relative, their spiritual leader, and Richard Bennett, son of Edward, became their Moses, by leading them from Virginia to Maryland.

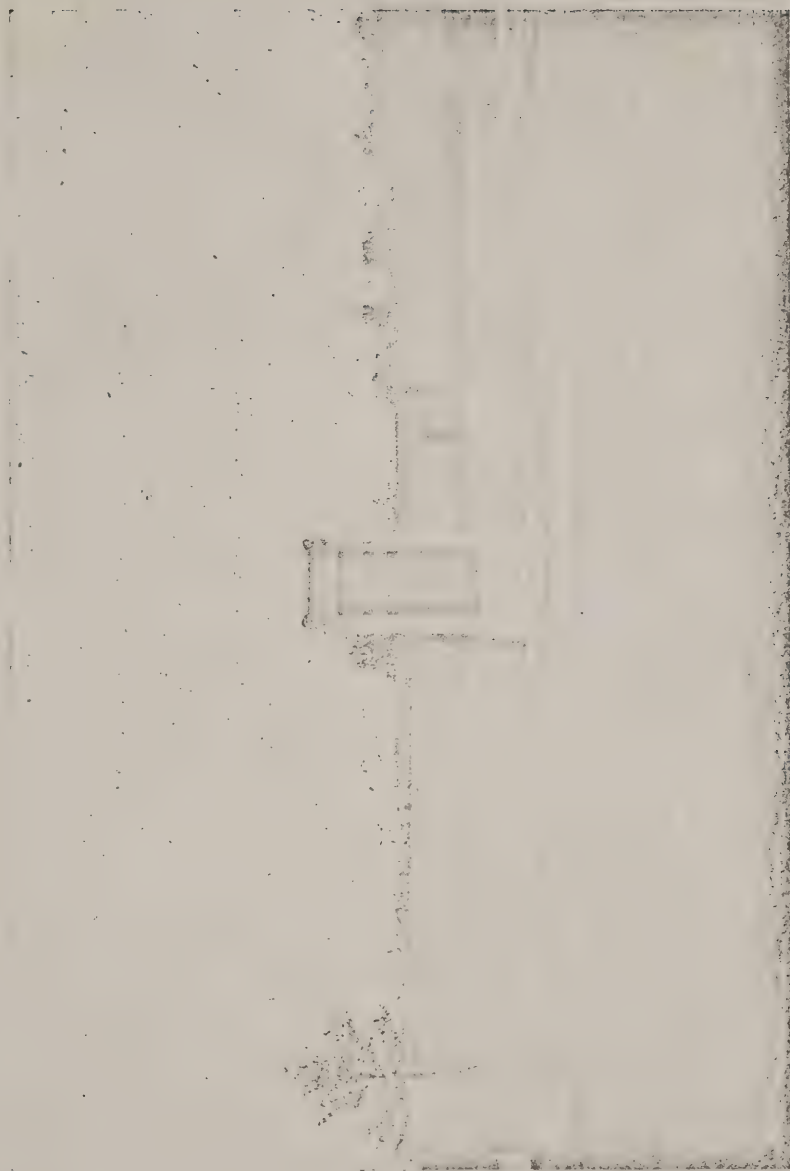
Descended from the hardy stock of the sturdiest English, indoctrinated in the tenets of their austere faith, inheritors of trials and persecutions, their subsequent rebellious and courageous conduct in Maryland was the natural consequence of their blood, religion and education. Most of the citizens were said to be physicians, lawyers, planters, soldiers, farmers, ship builders and planters, with some adventurers.

The Puritans were restless and frequently expressed dissatisfaction with the government. In accepting the oath of allegiance to Lord Baltimore in 1650, they demanded and were accorded a certain modification which expunged the objectionable phrases, "absolute lord" and "royal jurisdiction," and instead agreed to defend Lord Baltimore's rights. Meanwhile they practiced their own faith as desired on their peninsula. Lord Baltimore by granting the Puritans freedom also strengthened his Catholic colony in Maryland. In 1648 he had appointed a Protestant governor, thereby proving to the English and others that he was not showing religious partiality.

"Providence" had grown somewhat when in 1649 Parliament ordered King Charles I beheaded. There was great rejoicing in most of Maryland and all persons detained were freed. The Puritans, however, did not rejoice, nor did they attend the legislative meet at St. Mary's on April 2, 1650. They considered Calvert's government pro-Catholic and refused it recognition. Governor Stone promptly visited "Providence" with a view of reconciling the refractory Puritans to the proprietary government. "Providence" finally consented to send two burgesses to the assembly and accepted the proprietary government. They selected George Puddington and James Cox as delegates, Cox being immediately chosen the first speaker at the Legislative gathering on April 6, 1650. This election indicated



The historic Liberty Tree and Woodward Hall, located on the St. John's College campus.



The French monument on the rear of St. John's College campus. It is the first monument erected to unknown soldiers and sailors in the entire world.

the growing influence of "Providence." At this session Anne Arundel County was created by Legislative act. For a year the Puritans had obstructed the formation of Anne Arundel County, because they obstinately stayed outside the pale of Lord Baltimore's government.

About this time a citizen of Anne Arundel County was murdered most cruelly and barbarously by the Susquehannock Indians. In retaliation war was ordered unless the offending Indians were turned over to the colonists. This was never done and neither was a war instituted.

On July 30, 1650, Edward Lloyd was made commander of Anne Arundel County with the following commissioners: James Homewood, Thomas Meares, Thomas Marsh, George Puddington, Mathew Hawkins, James Merryman and Henry Catlyn. The Puritans did not send delegates to the March, 1651, legislative meet at St. Mary's, despite a summons, and Commander Lloyd sent a message which greatly displeased Lord Baltimore.

The delegates were not sent because the Puritans felt that Cromwell would come in power in England. This move indicated that they were not particularly grateful to Lord Baltimore for their colony, even though the settlement of Annapolis had cost Lord Baltimore the enmity of Charles II, then in exile in the continent. So great was the young King's displeasure that he appointed William Davenport, Governor of Maryland. King Charles considered the Puritans, rebels. Davenport never arrived, however, and in 1652 the English parliament directed its attention to the subjugation of the American colonies. That year a warship arrived in Maryland, and the Puritans gained control of the Province as Richard Bennett was named Governor of Maryland and Virginia. William Claiborne became Secretary of State. Lord Baltimore's governor, William Stone, due to his popularity, was allowed to remain in the Province. Because Stone was treated so well by Lord Baltimore, religion was not used against Calvert and he, although relinquishing the governing and income, nevertheless retained ownership of Maryland.

On June 28, 1652, William Stone, Thomas Hatton, secretary; Robert Brooke, Colonel Francis Yardley, Job Chandler and Richard Preston named Richard Bennett, Edward Lloyd, Captain William Fuller, Thomas Marsh and Leonard Strong to consult and form a treaty with the Susquehannock Indians. On July 5, 1652, the treaty was effected under a huge tulip poplar (Liberty Tree) for the entire state. In this bond of peace and friendship, both whites and Indians agreed to help punish all who violated its provisions of good will. It was also agreed that in case of hostility twenty days of warning would be given.

No sooner had the Susquehannocks buried the hatchet than the Nanticokes broke in on the Eastern Shore settlers, killing, burning and ravaging. Terror prevailed among the inhabitants, and the Governor made an effort to raise troops to defend the frontier. Every seventh man, capable of bearing arms, was ordered mustered into service and to be fitted out at the expense of the remaining six; boats were bought and the whole expedition was ordered to a rendezvous at St. Mattapany under the command of Captain Fuller. The Puritans of Annapolis, however, refused to make their levies, alleging as the reason the hardships of the season, December and January, and the danger to their health from exposure on the bay and rivers in open boats. Delays thus arose, the Indians quitted their attacks, and all the soldiers were discharged.

After Governor Stone's ousting, the colonists were compelled to obedience to Bennett and Claiborne, and to the commonwealth, and Lord Baltimore's rights to govern were declared null and void. In 1654, after receiving a chiding from Lord Baltimore, and hearing of Oliver Cromwell's elevation to the protectorate, Stone on June 6 accused Bennett and Claiborne, and the Puritans of "Anne Arundel Town" in particular, with "drawing away the people and leading them in faction, sedition and rebellion against Lord Baltimore." This move led to Stone's removal from "Anne Arundel Town." However, in early July he was pardoned.

On July 15, 1654, the government under Bennett and Claiborne appointed Captain William Fuller, Richard Preston, William Durand, Edward Lloyd, Captain John Smith, Leonard Strong, John Lawson, John Hatch, Richard Wells and Richard Ewen to be commissioners of Maryland for the well ordering, directing and governing of the affairs of the state for the Lord Protector of England, Scotland, Ireland and the dominions thereof. The commissioners had the authority to hold courts and to summon an assembly. They decreed that Roman Catholics were not entitled to vote. Practically all the commissioners were Puritans and resided in and were citizens of Annapolis. The Puritans thus had complete control of the colony. They considered it wicked for citizens to go to any church except the Puritan church. Laws agreeing with the teachings of their church were passed, and those contrary to them were ignored.

At the legislative meeting held here on October 20, 1654, it was "enacted and declared that none who professed the Roman Catholic religion can be protected in this province." The same assembly passed laws against drunkenness, swearing, false arrest, slander and tale bearing, violations of the Sabbath (blue laws), acts of adultery and fornication. An act also was passed changing the name of Anne Arundel County to County of Providence. Many of the lesser educated Colonists outside of Annapolis had great fear of witchcraft

about this period, some persons being hanged and burned. Annapoliticians, due to better education, laughed at this superstition and fear.

The love of strong drink was apparent amongst the early settlers. In April, 1654, Thomas Belchoir of Anne Arundel was given a license to keep an inn or ordinary to "sell beer, wine, strong waters, or any other fitting and wholesome drink, victualls or provisions." At the yearly meeting of the Friends, at the Ridge, in the Herring-Creek Hundred, the irreligious gathered and ran horse-races and sold and drank strong waters to such an extent that the Friends had to obtain an Act of the Legislature to prevent those obnoxious proceedings. The Legislature, at a later period, passed an Act forbidding the erection of booths for the sale of liquor on holidays.

In January, 1655, word reached here through William Eltonhead that the Lord Protector had not taken Lord Baltimore's rights from him. Governor Stone received a letter via the same boat from Lord Baltimore criticizing his stepping down for Bennett and Claiborne. This chastizement angered Stone and he decided to fight to regain the government for Lord Baltimore. The Puritans at Annapolis who again refused to recognize Lord Baltimore's authority became his pet grudge. He rallied a force at St. Mary's, leaving on March 20, 1655. His army consisted of two hundred yeomen, supplied with a dozen bay craft to be used as ferries.

When they reached Herring Bay messengers warned Stone and his men to stay away from Annapolis and offered terms of peace. The answer was seizure of several of the messengers. Stone's force came on to Annapolis and anchored in Spa Creek near two armed merchant vessels which the Puritans immediately hired to defend the city from Maryland's former Governor. Stone landed his men at Horn Point and the city's two hired ships immediately captured Stone's vessels.

Ashore, Stone's men were obliged to dodge cannon balls as the *Golden Lyon*, one of the two hired ships, fired at Horn Point, killing one man and making Stone march further inland. The captain of the *Golden Lyon*, Roger Heamans, himself a Puritan, pledged the support of his ship and crew in defense of the city.

On Sunday, March 25, Captain William Fuller, Puritan commander, decided to forget religion for fighting, and took one hundred and twenty men to the opposite shore in boats and marched six miles until they got behind and surprised Stone's men. Captain Fuller offered to make peace but Stone's troops commenced firing. Flaunting the flag of Lord Baltimore they were decisively defeated after a sharp conflict in which fifty men were killed or wounded and Stone himself was painfully hurt. Only four Puritans were slain. Stone, upon promise of mercy for his men, surrendered.

The officials of Annapolis were wrathful over the battle and Captain Fuller ordered a court martial for the officers, and William Eltonhead, Lieutenant William Lewis, Mr. Leggett and John Pedro shot. Stone himself was to be executed but Fuller's men refused to kill him, and the townspeople, both men and women, begged that his life be spared. Finally he and some of his men were imprisoned instead. They were detained for some time during which they were mortified to view the execution of an order for a sequestration of their property. Although Stone, wounded, suffered considerably while jailed, even his wife was not allowed to visit him.

On October 23, 1656, Lord Baltimore sent word to Annapolis urging that the Puritans peacefully submit to his Lordship's patents. He announced an act, "whereby all persons who profess to believe in Jesus Christ have liberty of conscience and free exercise of their religion there, be duly observed in the said Province by all the inhabitants thereof, and that the penalties mentioned in the said act be duly put in execution upon any offenders against the same, or any part thereof." The Puritans were somewhat pacified by the move, but it was only after six years that Lord Baltimore's right and authority was again recognized in Maryland. That was before Cromwell's death in 1658. Lord Baltimore appointed Josias Fendall, who had fought under Stone in "The Battle of the Severn," Governor of Maryland. The Puritans then were obliged to acknowledge themselves as a part of Maryland instead of claiming to be a separate colony. Cromwell, who had refused the title of King for the power of dictatorship, had shown the Puritans during the late years of his reign that he was tired of the Republicanism of the Puritans.

In 1660 coins replaced tobacco as the currency of the colonies.

That the early founders of Maryland were good people is shown by the fact that the colony existed for 28 years without a jail, the first one being established at St. Mary's in 1662 by order of the Legislature. Misdemeanors were so severely looked upon that drunkenness in public, robbery and murder did not stain the public records.

Shortly after 1662 each county, however, had its ducking stool, whipping post, stocks and branding irons. The Indians proved an inspiration to the early Annapolitans. They returned every favor two-fold, were self-sacrificing and trustful.

Annapolis proved so popular that the Puritans could not long hold absolute control of the city. Newcomers included Quakers from New England, Dutch from New Amsterdam, Scotch and French Huguenots. Many other people of widely diversified religious views also populated the county. They all were allowed to present their opinions. Except

during the period of the Protestant Rebellion, Maryland alone of all the early colonies need not be ashamed of her religion, and Annapolis was the backbone and pulse of Maryland.

As Charles II came to the throne of England, Cecilius Calvert named his half brother, Philip Calvert, Governor of Maryland. Governor Fendall had plotted with the Assemblymen to run the land as they saw fit and ignore Calvert, but with the accession of Charles II to the throne they, due to fear of the new monarch, stepped aside for Philip Calvert. Fendall and also Captain Fuller and the speaker of the House who were in league with him, were all somewhat punished and Claiborne again was compelled to leave Maryland. Calvert pleased King Charles by admitting Protestants and former rebels to the Governor's council. This move probably saved his possessions.

While little information is available about Annapolis between 1657 and 1683 it is gathered that when affairs of state were peaceful, Indians and Quakers ruffled the Province. In 1658 the Quakers' religious attitude was held to threaten the destruction of all government, and some of them were obliged to leave Annapolis. Governor Fendall in 1658 threatened to disarm the Puritans and leave them to the mercy of the Indians unless they pledged fidelity to the Government. On March 22, 1658, the oath was modified, and the Puritans took it. That ended the Puritans' ascendancy. In 1665 the Indians became an element of trouble due to a murder in Anne Arundel County, and another nearby; and Captain William Burgess of the county was put in charge of troops. Anne Arundel County was to be levied to supply thirty men to help punish the Indians but no war developed. In 1666 the proprietary was given the right to appoint the Emperor of the Indians, and for nine years thereafter there was no trouble. In that period a number of whites were punished for being unfair to the Aborigines.

Adding to or reducing the number of legislators allowed each district became a point of issue. In 1656 women had been allowed to serve on a jury in the case of Judith Catchpole, who was brought to court on a suspicion of having murdered her child. She was vindicated.

Before 1661 all letters in the province were carried by private individuals or by special messengers. In May, 1661, haste began to become as important as good will, and it was ruled that letters pertaining to matters of State must be carried to the next house in less than half an hour, or the resident would be obliged to pay a fine. In March, 1717, the first registered post was established.

In 1661 Maryland, Virginia and Carolina barns became so overstocked with tobacco that the three colonies passed laws forbidding

the planting of tobacco for one year. Instead the planter raised corn, potatoes, oats, beans and peas, and learned to rotate his crops. He lived well, this Maryland planter. In the winter, however, he ate two or three deserts with his meat course and corn bread because he did not know how to keep vegetables during cold weather.

In 1658 William Burgess and Thomas Mears were named commissioners or justices of the peace, but they both refused to take the oath of office, holding that it was unholy and unlawful to swear. In 1662 Anne Arundel County was represented in the Legislature by Robert Burle, Richard Beard and Ralph Hawkins. Burle was later accused of libel, and scandalous, seditious expressions and was suspended. He was afterwards excused on a plea of infirmity and weakness.

In 1666 a number of French, Spanish and Bohemian families who had shaken off the yoke of religious despotism were naturalized in Annapolis.

In 1674 Annapolis unsuccessfully suggested that the State Capital be moved here from St. Mary's.

On April 13, 1671, the Legislature ordered a free school established here but the order was not carried out for twenty-eight years. Governor Francis Nicholson who had founded William and Mary when he was the Governor of Virginia, founded King William's School here in 1696, two years after he had become Governor of Maryland.

The old South River Club was talked of then as founded in 1666.

In 1675 the Susquehannock Indians, once the fiercest tribe, had to retreat before the ferocious Senecas, later known as Iroquois. The Susquehannocks went into Virginia, where their five great chiefs under offers of friendship and promises of protection were induced to go into the colonists' camp where they were treacherously murdered. Maryland citizens were aroused by the Virginians' action and a protest was sent from Annapolis. Major Thomas Truman, who was in charge of the murderous act, was impeached, and in 1676 was tried for murder. The trial was made a political issue and, though Truman was found guilty, he escaped all punishment. It was about this time that the Quakers and Friends had a community along the West River.

Cecilus Calvert, second Lord Baltimore and founder of Maryland died on November 30, 1675. Claiborne immediately petitioned the King for a section of Maryland, but his plea went unanswered and Claiborne, enemy of Calvert's for two score years, died fighting Indians in Virginia, a loser in his fight to prevent Calvert's land of toleration from surviving. The laws of Maryland always applied to Catholic and Protestant alike, as demanded by the First Lord Balti-

more. A law granting religious freedom was even passed by the Maryland Legislature. About the same time the Holy Wars were waging in Europe and there was little freedom or religious liberty.

This was true even in the colonies, for in New England the Episcopalians and Catholics suffered restrictions from the Puritans, and in Virginia the Episcopalians ruled against the Puritans. The Catholics weren't befriended by any group except the Episcopalians. In Maryland even non-Christians were not punished. Maryland truly was a religious sanctuary when the Calverts were in power.

The Quakers refused to fight and disbelieved in armies and navies. George Fox, first Quaker leader, once preached his gospel on the hill in Annapolis where the Maryland State House now stands. All the legislators heard his address as well as a number of Indian Chiefs. While the citizens did not approve of Fox's doctrine they allowed him to speak, and then showed him hospitality that now is far famed as indicative of Annapolis and the State of Maryland.

Annapolis had from its settlement a martial spirit. At the inspection of arms of the Province, in 1678, the city itself was in possession of fifty of the muskets of the public.

Only the wicked were actually punished in the stocks or jailed. In 1680 a physician, Edward Husbands, was charged with attempting to poison the Governor and the two Houses. He met the charge with defiance and was sentenced to a public lashing and was also barred from practicing as a surgeon. Lord Baltimore stayed the lashing penalty.

Maryland had one of the earliest printing presses in the colonies, William Nuthead having established one at St. Mary's City in 1683. The first press was located at Cambridge, Massachusetts, forty-five years earlier.

In 1683 the Maryland Legislature met at Ridge, Anne Arundel County, but the site was unsatisfactory owing to lack of accommodations. The removal depicted the early resentment to Catholic St. Mary's as the State capital. The bad roads to St. Mary's were another disadvantage.

In 1689 William of Orange mounted the throne of England and Protestantism became the ascendant religion in the kingdom. Lord Baltimore agreed to obey the mandate, but his orders failed to reach Maryland, and John Code, with Josias Fendall as his lieutenant, by use of force became the leader of "An Association in Arms for the Defense of the Protestant Religion, and for asserting the rights of King William and Queen Mary to the Province of Maryland and all the English dominions." By August, 1689, after a brief struggle, the Association gained entire possession of the Province. The Pro-

vince remained under the authority of the King's Association until April 9, 1692, when Sir Lionel Copley became the First Royal Governor of Maryland. He took control at the wishes of the Association or Provincial Convention, being selected by King William. By that time Puritanism had begun to fade in Annapolis, but the city's income far exceeded all possible expenses and luxuries.

Governor Copley convened the Legislature, which thanked the King for redeeming them "from the arbitrary will and pleasure of a tyrannical Popish Government under which they had so long groaned." This was undoubtedly an unwarranted statement. Anyhow, during this period Protestant religion was supported by general taxation, and Lord Baltimore lost his income from the Colonists.

In 1694 Annapolis was made the state capital. The people of St. Mary's who had possessed the capital for sixty years fought verbally and prayed to retain it, giving sixteen reasons why it should stay at St. Mary's. The assembly, determined to punish the staunch Catholic Community, made a jeering reply to the petition terming the removal "from the worse place in the Province to the center and best abilitated place thereof." The sixteen reasons given by citizens of St. Mary's County were termed "against the plain matter of fact, some against reason and all against the general good and welfare of the Province." The assembly also held "St. Mary's has only served to cast a blemish upon all the rest of the province in the judgment of all discerning strangers, who perceiving the meanness of the head, must rationally judge proportionately of the body thereof."

The order in 1694 to move the capital to Annapolis was issued in February by Governor Francis Nicholson, who held that St. Mary's was not centrally enough located. He instructed the sheriff of Anne Arundel County to complete the transfer by winter. The first assembly was held in Annapolis on February 28, 1694, at which meeting the town's name was changed to "Port of Annapolis." At this meeting it also was made the county seat. Governor Nicholson aimed to make Annapolis a replica of English towns of wealth.

In 1694 Annapolis consisted of a town, port and place of trade, with sixty houses and one hundred and fifty inhabitants. It had started to become a place of prominence, John Hammond, Major Edward Dorsey, John Bennett, Andrew Norwood, Philip Howard, James Soudners, and Nicholas Greensberry were named commissioners to lay out the town into building lots, streets and lanes, also to establish a public pasture field. Dinah Nuthead, the first Annapolis printer, came here in 1694 when the capital was transferred from St. Mary's. She was Maryland's first business woman. Anne Arundel's militia colors were set as white in 1694.

In 1695 the town, dignified with the seat of government, put forth a new vitality, and was called simply "Annapolis." A public ferry was instituted, the keeper of which, Allen Robinett, was paid tobacco as a salary. One day during the legislative meet of 1695 the assemblymen adjourned in a body to go to an ale house. Governor Nicholson expressed his anger publicly.

Keeping rules and orders for Annapolis were passed in 1696, and Governor Nicholson, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Nicholas Greensberry, Thomas Tench, Major John Hammond, Major Edward Dorsey, James Saunders and Richard Hill were made the body corporate, or the first city council. These first councilmen were authorized to erect and institute a market, a fair grounds, a new state house and a place to put idle and vagrant persons and keep them at work. A handsome pair of gates were erected at the entrance of the city in 1696. Governor Nicholson, who at the time was dwelling in the Major Dorsey house, Dorsey being given property elsewhere, was presented with a lot by the town. King William's School was established by the governor in this same year, 1696; a year later he established a public lending library.

In those days it was illegal to arrest anyone the day before or the day after a fair. Part of the waterfront was reserved for warehouses. Citizens were compelled to fill up holes after digging up trees.

On May 23, 1700, the first ecclesiastical convention in the colonies was held here, and led to Maryland's first missionary work, help for the Quakers in Pennsylvania. The city also had a bank, and a decision was reached to build a new church, for which tobacco was taxed three pence per 100 pounds.

While the governing group continued to be mainly English (even Cecilius Calvert in 1636 having wed in England the Lady Anne Arundel, the daughter of the Baron of Arundel and Wardour), there were a number of Scots and Irishmen among the early settlers. Before 1700 some Germans had arrived. Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore, sent many Germans into western Maryland. Soon they were growing and grinding wheat and selling flour to England.

The Protestant Huguenots of France, driven from their homes because of their religion, became planters and merchants in Maryland before 1750.

The story of the expatriation of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, changed from "Acadia" after England's victory there, has filled many a page of history and inspired many a thought in poetry. Annapolis had its portion in the pathetic side of this sad and cruel judgment executed upon an unfortunate people. On the first of December, 1755, five vessels arrived in Annapolis, with nine hundred of these

unfortunate French Catholic exiles on board. This was the apportionment allotted by the British government for Maryland to provide for. The people of Annapolis were, at first, exercised at the thought of having such a large number of "French Papists," as they called the exiles, amongst them—this fear being aroused by the double reason—that they represented to them both a foreign element and a religious foe. The poor Acadians, however, proved objects of pity and of charity, rather than of fear, and food and raiment, of which they were greatly in need, were promptly supplied them.

The people of Annapolis were greatly distressed by the necessity of providing for so large a number of persons. No public supply had been appropriated for them, and the best citizens, among them Daniel Dulany, of Daniel, became private almoners, and canvassed Annapolis soliciting donations which were turned over to the city authorities, who had charge of the matter. These vessels lay awaiting a favorable wind, for which distressed citizens earnestly prayed, to take the larger part of the exiles to other parts of Maryland. Three of these vessels were dispatched to other points for distribution of the Acadians amongst their inhabitants for support. They were carried to Patuxent, Oxford and Somerset. Sad was the story of the suffering, deprivation and scorn, which was their lot, with here and there some friendly Christian sympathy and assistance.

Part of the colony left at Annapolis was taken to Baltimore. Those that remained at Annapolis were quartered in large warehouses on Hanover and Duke of Gloucester Streets. Laws were passed by the Legislature placing these unfortunates under the control of the county courts, and the Acadians were not allowed to pass from county to county without a pass. The situation was rendered more severe by the exiles claiming that they were prisoners and were, therefore, entitled to public support. With this view the people of Maryland had little sympathy. The Legislature ordered the Acadians to be distributed in every county of the Province save Frederick. That county was thought too near the seat of war—the French and Indian—for any number of disaffected persons to be sent to it.

Those who went to Cecil had their own settlement and their history has been preserved; those that were allotted to Baltimore resided near the Battle Monument on Calvert Street. Their history is well known. These Acadians went to work in the shipyards and in other crafts and became a prosperous class,—some of their descendants were amongst the leading citizens of Baltimore. Not so with those of Anne Arundel. Not a trace of their subsequent history from their landing can be found. Not a name remains that can be warranted to be that of a French Neutral, although it may well be believed that

their descendants still remain in "the ancient city." By this absorption and disappearance their plaintive story has added a sad chapter to the history of Annapolis.

About that time Charles, third Lord Baltimore, had a battle with William Penn, who was attempting to get more waterfront for his new grant, now Pennsylvania. Charles' son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, fourth Lord Baltimore, lived less than two months after his father's death. In 1710 he had renounced the Catholic religion of his father. He was succeeded by his son Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore. Penn talked the fifth Lord Baltimore into giving up nineteen miles of waterfront, as well as what is now the State of Delaware.

The boundary wasn't settled until 1763 when Frederick Calvert, sixth and last Lord Baltimore, and William Penn employed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to set the boundary line between Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware. In addition to its loss of two and a half million acres to Pennsylvania and the State of Delaware, Maryland also lost half a million acres of beautiful fertile land to Virginia, due to the last Calvert's lack of judgment and interest and willingness to accept false boundary lines.

St. Anne's Episcopal Parish was instituted in 1692. Governor Nicholson selected the site of the first church which was completed in 1700. He became one of its chief supporters. Before the Revolution, St. Anne's as a state church received the proceeds from a tax of forty pounds of tobacco levied on all landholders and had pews assigned to the Governor, Council and Assembly. Among its vestrymen were Governors Charles Calvert and Benedict Leonard Calvert, and two signers of the Declaration of Independence, Samuel Chase and William Paca.

St. Anne's was the first brick church to be built in America, although not the first place of worship. Even in Annapolis the Puritans had a meeting place thirty years earlier. The first St. Anne's was wealthy with three hundred and seventy-four taxable persons in its parish.

Edward Dorsey who had been assigned the task of building the first St. Anne's Church was fined three hundred and thirty-three pounds on July 22, 1699, for not carrying out the order to build it. The building was then rushed to completion and became the pride of the assembly.

A charge of forty shillings was made for every corpse buried in the churchyard. The churchyard occupied a wide area in those days. The rector got only \$350 per year. Most of the income was spent in

enlarging the church. In 1704 a gallery and belfry was added. In 1734 the church was made 'T' shaped. In 1737 a marble font was purchased and in 1761 an organ.

Attendance at St. Anne's began to suffer a decline around 1750. On March 6, 1751, the wardens, Samuel Howard and Camaliel Butler, warned the people that the religious laws demanded church attendance on Sundays.

In 1767 St. Anne's had a notorious pastor, the Reverend Bennett Allen. Possessing a spirit of intrigue and violence, the Reverend Allen chastised the parishioners and once was caned in the street by Daniel Dulany because of his language and conduct. In 1768 Allen was mobbed in his parish. He then resigned and returned to England as a Tory. In London he challenged and killed Lloyd Dulany, formerly of his parish here. While a brilliant scholar and a man of striking appearance, the Reverend Allen was profane and haughty, and eventually died in intemperance and degradation in London.

In 1774 the first St. Anne's Church was torn down and preparations were made to erect a larger one. It was to have pews for subscribers, a free gallery and a separate section for servants and slaves. The Revolution interrupted the construction of the new church which was not built until 1792 after the congregation had worshiped for many years in Hallam's Theatre.

On August 13, 1783, the Maryland Church was re-organized and became known as the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Methodism made its debut here in 1785. Francis Asbury, real founder of American Methodism was a frequent visitor during the period in which worship was held in the state armory.

The second St. Anne's was destroyed by fire on February 14, 1858, when the furnace became overheated. In 1859 a new church was erected. The tower was added to the church in 1865. By 1887, St. Anne's had come to the front in good work and charitable deeds. Reverend W. S. Southgate had a parish, two chapels, three Sunday Schools, forty-four teachers, and three hundred and ninety-six scholars. A set of communion vessels now used in St. Anne's by its present rector, Reverend Dr. Edward Darlington Johnson, consists of five pieces made in London by Francis Garthorne in 1695. They are of solid silver and engraved with the arms of William III. In almost two and a half centuries St. Anne's has had thirty-eight regular rectors. Dr. Johnson came here in 1917. He is assisted by Reverend James L. Smiley who arrived in 1906.

Progress was ever in the minds of the early Colonists. In 1695 a public post was established from Washington to Annapolis to Philadelphia. A year later Governor Nicholson established the first free

school in Maryland. It is now St. John's College. This first institution of learning, King William's School, was organized as an academy "for propagation of the gospel and education of youth in good letters and manners." Four roads were built in Maryland during Governor Nicholson's rule. One reached Annapolis via the Severn River. This road, known as the "Great Eastern Road" was the main road between Northern and Southern Colonies.

It was in 1697 that the new State House was finally built. It was completed three years after the capital had been removed to Annapolis. The Colonists were proud of the building, a huge brick structure. In this year Governor Nicholson asked King William III of England to help Annapolis establish a library. The King contributed many valuable volumes which now are found in the St. John's College library, having been taken there after the State House burned in 1704.

At the close of the March session of the Assembly of 1698, which had been marked by continual disputes between the lower house and Governor Nicholson, the Governor decided to resign, and in October, he went to Virginia as its Governor.

The City Market was removed in 1698 after John Perry, a citizen, had complained of obnoxious odors.

The State House was struck by lightning in 1699 but little damage was done. The same year the first public prison was built in Annapolis beside the Episcopal parsonage. About the same time Annapolis was made by an act of the Legislature "chief place and seat of justice within the province."

Catholics were treated rather badly during this period, being obliged by public sentiment to worship at alters in their own homes. In 1704 Catholic priests were prohibited from saying Mass or to teach school. Inducements were offered Catholics to change their religion. Some protestant dissentors, mainly Episcopalians, also suffered injustices.

It was in this year that the plague killed thousands of cattle and hogs in Anne Arundel County and throughout Maryland.

In 1704 the Maryland State House burned down, destroying all the old records. The General Assembly then passed an act to replace the State House. Governor John Seymour called the Legislature to meet in the Major Dorsey house in Prince George Street, for which a rent of twenty pounds sterling per annum was paid. The Legislature in those days was called to order by the "beat of drums."

In 1706 a new State House, known as "The Court House" was built by Governor William Bladen, at a cost of 1,000 pounds sterling. An armory was erected the same year where most of the im-

portant balls of the Province were held. King William's School, composed of a modest building with an apartment for the teacher and classrooms, was next door to The Court House. The first school building was housed in what is now Francis Street. It is now the home of the Walton family, and is today the oldest standing college building in America. In 1706 Annapolis also built a rectory for the minister of the old brick Church of England, St. Anne's.

Queen Anne of England ruled for twelve years after 1702, during which time Scotland united with England as Great Britain. Maryland was ever loyal to the Queen and became a royal Province. Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, never got the colony back to govern, although the rents and income of the land came to him.

To the fifth Lord Baltimore, Charles Calvert, a Protestant, King George I, also being a Protestant, returned the colony. Frederick Calvert, sixth Lord Baltimore, never visited Maryland and allowed incompetent associates to manage the colony. These people proved burdensome to the colonists. Frederick Calvert died in 1771, leaving Maryland to a distant relative, Henry Harford, who established Harford County. After a few years the thirteen colonies went to war against England and ended the English rule over them.

In 1707, Richard Clarke, who had been outlawed in 1705 for treason, was charged with design to burn the "Port of Annapolis," destroying the public records, sacking and then blowing up the public magazine within the limits of the town, counterfeiting, and pirating. Clarke fled and escaped punishment but a number of fellow conspirators were penalized.

In the same year all towns in Baltimore and Anne Arundel County, together with all rivers and creeks, were appended to Annapolis.

On August 16, 1708, Annapolis was chartered as a city upon authority of Governor John Scymour, who also allowed the city to levy its own taxes. Steps were taken at this time to increase the population by giving added accommodations. Due mainly to the efforts of former Governor Nicholson a man of great vision, culture and noble deeds, forty new houses, seven or eight of which afforded good lodging and accommodations, had been built. Governor Nicholson's departure from Maryland, after the Legislature attempted to restrict his power, may have robbed the city of perfection; certainly Annapolis lost its greatest benefactor. The rest of the state had become jealous of Nicholson's love and favor for Annapolis. Governor Nicholson, who was one of Maryland's eight royal Governor's, also served as Governor of Virginia, North Carolina, Nova Scotia and as Deputy Governor of New York at other times.

In 1708, Annapolis was given two delegates to the Legislature, an unusual honor. This representation remained in effect until 1836, when a new state constitution was adopted and the governor was instructed to live in Annapolis. Baltimore now enjoys the privilege of special representation once given Annapolis. It was also in 1708 that Annapolis was made the home of the Court of Appeals.

Annapolis soon after getting its charter in 1708, began to be the pre-Revolutionary center of wealth and fashion. Its luxurious habits, elegant accomplishments and profuse hospitality were known throughout the colonies and in England. The seat of a wealthy government, Annapolis attracted those whose liberal attainments eminently qualified them for society. Feminine luxury such as noted in Annapolis was not exceeded any place in the world. In 1715 when Lord Baltimore regained possession of Maryland, the capital was too firmly entrenched to be moved back to Catholic St. Mary's City. Presiding officials would have opposed such a move as Annapolis offered them parties, balls and musicales and the theatre. Homes were beautifully furnished. Annapolis was a trading as well as governmental and social center. Ships arrived and departed for Europe almost every day. The city was the gayest spot in America. The wisest and most brilliant statesmen were attracted here along with famous ministers. People who enjoyed good music and art were week-end guests, for Annapolis seemed in touch with all the rest of the world. Famous players of the violin, harp and flute thronged the city.

A large city market was erected in 1718 where citizens were compelled to make their purchases. Individual stores were not allowed to deal in seafood, flesh, eggs, butter and cheese. During this period the public pasture was reduced and a number of acres were set aside for enlargement of the town and to enable poor tradesmen to dwell in the town and carry on the trades. Lots were given free to those who would build houses upon them. Many black slaves were brought in, as Lord Baltimore's offer to give as high as one hundred acres to anyone bringing in a servant, resulted in the arrival of slaves and indentured servants in large numbers. Many ships brought twenty to fifty men and women to be sold into bondage for a set period of years. At that time Surveyor James Stoddart reported the town to contain 6,277,384 square feet or 142 acres.

In 1727 William Parks established the Maryland Gazette, the state's first real newspaper. It was printed on a sheet a little larger than the modern letter paper, and had two columns to the page, containing four pages to an issue. It was published once a week; a subscription costing twelve shillings per year, or fourteen shillings if mailed. An advertisement cost five shillings the first time and one

shilling for each additional insertion. Copies of this paper were read and passed from hand to hand and re-read, so anxious were the people for something to read.

On March 7, 1727, Amos Garrett, first Mayor of Annapolis, died. He kept a store in Green Street, on the site of the present public school grounds. It was said that after his death his body was arrested for debt and kept for seven days as allowed by an old law of England.

In 1728 a custom's house was built here, and in 1733 funds were appropriated to build a Governor's Mansion. In 1736 a new public jail was held necessary, and Charles Hammond, Philip Hammond, Vachel Denton, Daniel Dulany and Richard Warfield were ordered to bring the structure to completion. The same year the Legislature voted 1,500 pounds for establishment of a public school here.

In 1730, Baltimore was founded. In 1736 a shipload of one hundred and five convicts, some only victims of money lenders, arrived here. Most of them didn't help the community in any way, some of the worst characters being sent on to the iron mines in Western Maryland.

In 1740 Jonas Green came here from Philadelphia to accept the appointment as printer of the Province. He held the office for the remaining twenty-eight years of his life. On January 27, 1745, he issued his first copy of the Maryland Gazette, now the oldest newspaper in America. He edited this paper for twenty-one years and later his widow, Anne Catherine Green, and her son, William, published it. The print shop was located in the back of the Green house in Charles Street. This house is now occupied by T. Kent Green and Commander and Mrs. John T. Bowers (Evelyn Green), direct descendants of the original owner.

In 1740, Annapolis contributed men and armies to fight the Spanish located in America. At this time the Indians protected by the Government contributed one beaver skin each year as a tax.

The first horse race to be held in America was contested here in 1740. The horse racing fever gripped Marylanders from almost the beginning of the colony. A silver bowl now in the Baltimore Museum of Art was a trophy of the kingly pastime held in Annapolis May 4, 1743. The piece of silver was wrought by John Inch as a trophy for a subscription race held at "the Colonial Center of Society and Culture." Dungannon, a famous horse owned by Dr. George Steuart, won the trophy, defeating a thoroughbred raced by Charles Carroll, father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Visitors assembled in great numbers at Annapolis for the races. One can visualize the pageantry of the scene as beautifully decorated coaches, drawn by four

or six horses, drew up to a vantage point on the field, their occupants costumed in the resplendent mode of the day. Gentlemen in powdered wigs, long, stiff, brocaded coats and knee breeches with their hats tucked under their arms so as not to spoil their elegant coiffures, bow before the carriages and converse with the occupants. The race run, the winner applauded, the great coaches move off the field in the direction of the town, carrying the guests to a round of gay parties to be topped off by a theatrical performance or a ball.

The common people as well appear to have been infected by the sporting spirit, putting even their work animals to the race track test whenever they had a chance. These scrub and quarter races became so common at every gathering of the people that they had to be prohibited by a special act of the Legislature on Sunday and Saturday afternoons.

By 1745 the Annapolis Jockey Club had prospered, large sums being wagered on the races, which were run over a four mile course. Horses were even brought from abroad to compete. Bull-baiting and cock fighting were popular sports, as was excessive drinking. This same year the "Tuesday Club" with Jonas Green as its poet laureate, was founded here, also "The Masons," the "Harmony Club," the "Drumstick Club" and, the "Red Horse," following the club rage in England. Together, there were seventeen clubs, all devoted to stimulating social activity.

At the request of the Continental Congress, racing was discontinued in Annapolis with the approach of the Revolutionary War but was revived soon after the war. In 1830, the Maryland Jockey Club of the present day was organized. President Andrew Jackson was one of its early members.

The Eastern Shore Indian tribes frequently were attracted to Annapolis by reports of the wonders of the town. The visits of old King Abraham and his Queen Sarah were always an occasion for friendly greetings in the city. On May 18, 1744, the Commissioners of Virginia visited Annapolis to discuss a joint treaty with the Iroquois Indians. All had a jolly time in the tavern at a ball, with backgammon and dice the parley lasting until 1 a. m.

In the June 14, 1745 issue, the Maryland Gazette tells of the cruelty of the punishment meted out to a Negro murderer. The Negro was to have his right hand cut off, to be hanged, and then quartered. In another case two Negroes and a Negress were executed for the murder of their late master. The men were hanged and the woman burned to death. Manslaughter, which now frequently draws a short jail term, resulted in James Briscoe being burned on the hand as punishment. It was impossible to secure a divorce in early Maryland.

During this year Major Henry Hall, Dr. Charles Carroll, Philip Hammond and Thomas Worthington represented Anne Arundel County and Annapolis in the Legislature. In those days the Governor could disapprove of seating a legislator, even though the delegates were elected by the people. At this period some persons of Romish communion were apprehended, and upon examination were obliged to give security.

Thomas Bladen, who wed Lord Baltimore's sister-in-law, became Governor in 1742. Annapolis still was the only good sized town in Maryland, due to the citizens' love for large plantations.

On March 24, 1746, the citizens of Annapolis celebrated the end of the English rebellion and success of the Duke of Cumberland over the pretender, the grandson of James II who attempted to gain the throne from George II. That summer three companies raised in the province by Captains Campbell, Crofts, and Jordan, sailed from Annapolis to join other forces for the reduction of Canada. During this period ten to twenty ships were always in the harbor, arriving from or departing for Europe and the coast. The King's warships anchored here and the men were much feted. Annapolis was most liberal in furnishing funds for England's wars, repeatedly sending new sums. On January 28, 1746, the ship *Aurora* from Holland arrived with two hundred Germans who were landed.

In 1747 a ship with a number of the King's political prisoners arrived here. The prisoners were allowed to become citizens. In 1747, William Robert's shipyard here completed its first vessel, the *Rumney and Long*. She was able to carry seventy hogshead of tobacco. Mr. Robert was also the town's official clock. He rang a bell to notify citizens of the hour of day. This continued until a bell was put in St. Anne's Church.

By 1748 Maryland had 130,000 citizens. Foundries were fast springing up and Maryland wines were becoming popular. In Annapolis another shipyard was established at the foot of Charles Street, and big warehouses which no longer remain were found throughout the city. A large block makers plant also was established. "The Blue Ball" tavern was kept by John Ball, who built the house, formerly the "Annapolis Coffee House" in which Dr. Dennis Claude and George MacCubbin resided. The building owned by Mrs. Anne Harwood in Charles Street was the most ancient home in the entire city. Reynolds Tavern, now the public library, was built, and John Basil and Benjamin Beall operated a stocking factory. West Street was known as Cow-pen Lane; the Hallam Theatre was thriving; Calvert's row was occupied by Charles Wilson Peale, artist, who became one of the city's most distinguished contributors to the nation. His portraits of Washington and Lafayette are today considered perfect and are almost priceless.

Old St. Anne's Church was razed about this time and plans to build a new one were completed. However, the new church did not get finished until after the Revolutionary War. For a long time the theatre was used for a church and public forum.

Indians were still seen in Annapolis upon occasions, but most of them had moved away in quest of game, and fear of smallpox which, with other European diseases, killed off many of the friendly Indians. By 1700 the Yoacomacos and Piscatoways, which tribes had done so much for the earlier settlers in Maryland, had died off or disappeared, while the Choptanks had almost vanished through inter-marriage with Negroes. By 1749, one hundred years after Annapolis was settled, the Indians were all gone and the Puritans were no longer heard of as a group. Luxury, fashion and commerce, with their attendant dissipations and extravagances, had taken the place of the severe and stern simple city of the early settlers. Magnificent dwellings had replaced the wigwams, and trade and better education was evident.

In 1794 Joseph Wilson and Isaac Wright were convicted of counterfeiting bills of the credit of the Province. Wright turned state's witness and Wilson broke jail after sentence of death.

The population in 1750 included about one-third Negro slaves. The laws doomed to perpetual slavery all offspring of marriages between white women and Negroes. Any clergyman performing such a marriage was punished. The slaves upon several occasions at this time threatened uprisings. In 1751 two Negro women were executed for burning down a tobacco barn. In 1752 James Powells was hanged here for burglary. Penelope House was twice whipped and stood in the pillary for shop-lifting.

On September 21, 1753, the first legal lottery in the Province was drawn in Annapolis for the "purpose of buying a town clock and cleaning up the dock." The prize was one hundred pistoles.

A large wild bear raided outlying chicken coops, hog pens and killed cattle, scaring the citizens several times during 1753. The same year two Maryland companies left Annapolis for the French and Indian wars on the Western Frontier. On August 11, 1754, Horatio Sharpe arrived to become Governor of the Province. He brought with him from London, Captain Nicholas Coxey. In September the English and American troops clashed with the French in Ohio. Maryland some years before had tried to get the good will of all the Indians through presents, but the other states considered friendliness a waste of time, and Maryland was obliged to take part in a war not entirely to its liking as far as the Indians were concerned. Citizens maimed in the war were promised life support at public expense. On April 3, 1755, General Braddock, Governor Dinwiddle and Commodore

Keppel arrived here. On April 11, Governor Sherley arrived from Boston, Governor Morris from Philadelphia, and Governor De Lancy from New Jersey. The city was filled with notables during this period, immediately preceding the defeat of General Braddock near Fort Du Quesne. For a time citizens of Annapolis were fearful of Indian raids from a distance, but they never developed. The city, however, was well fortified. On July 17, 1756, Governor Sharpe personally led troops to Western Maryland for war defense purposes. Annapolis people privately gave \$1,000 to help defray expenses. Ten pounds was offered for the scalp of each hostile Indian.

In 1756 a smallpox epidemic took toll here for a month's period. A hundred persons were inoculated, none of whom died, while one out of every six others died. That year Colonel George Washington visited Annapolis for the first time and was entertained at White Hall by Governor Sharpe. At the same time Benjamin Franklin was also a guest.

Although in 1689 there had been only one Catholic family in Annapolis, by 1758 one-thirteenth of the population was Catholic. Religious persecution drove hundreds of them from Maryland. In March of this year the Maryland legislators took steps to put more men into the field against the French and Indians; the Catholics were taxed double to meet the expenses of the war, consequently some of them left the city. The Quakers were told that their silent, inward prayers and meditation were annoying. Priests who called from home to home were called "presuming" and the brotherly spirit of 1649 was absent from the city. Catholics were even kept out of society, and at one time they were not allowed to walk in front of the court house here.

Great rejoicing occurred here on October 30, 1759, due to the reduction of Quebec by troops under General Wolfe. Guns were fired throughout the day and a public ball and assemblage of citizens was held at night. For the next three months the city enjoyed a brilliant theater season.

That winter many dead bodies were found floating in the city dock. It was supposed that they had been thrown overboard by captains to save interment.

The hospitality found in Colonial Annapolis never has been surpassed. Folk in carriages accompanied by attendant cavaliers on horseback came to visit unbidden and remained for weeks. Celebrations were almost continuous at Annapolis in an attempt to lull the senses of the common people with the importance and grandeur of the ruling class. The pleasures were pursued with avidity. When the gentlemen were out masquerading in their quarter the "common

people" were not allowed even in the streets of it. The elegant homes of these gay and wealthy people, a dozen or more of which still remain in all their capacious proportions, show the opulence and luxury in which they lived.

The lords of the manors wore gold braided hats with waving plumes, silk and velvet coats, curly haired wigs, knee breeches and long silk hose, as well as laced ruffles over their bejeweled hands. Wearing the latest garments from London and Paris was considered a necessity. No fabric was too fine or too costly to find a market in Annapolis. Many of the gentlemen even had their private French barbers. The women wore such elaborate dresses that they needed the aid of several persons to dress and undress. Every woman rode well. Into this easy and luxurious life, Colonists continually came in a happy frame of mind. Annapolis girls were well read and he who intended to court a local belle had to have something more than the tautologies of a long winded speech to avoid falling under the contempt of her frown.

The presence of a large number of officials, some of whom had come from "merrie England," and had imported its pleasures, its learning and its refined follies with the native invention of the Province, had produced a lengthened repertoire of social amusements, while the emoluments of office and the proceeds of successful trade and of productive plantations provided the means to gratify the taste of these gay and cultivated devotees of fashionable festivities. The theatre flourished in its highest art; the race-track blended excitement for the upper and lower strata of pleasure seekers; the weekly newspaper disseminated local, provincial and foreign news; the ball-room and its elegant and costly entertainments drew together a refined and beautiful company of women and learned and handsome men, whose society was sought by the great Washington who often came to Annapolis to enjoy the delights of an unending program of excitements and amusements.

Youth, wealth, beauty, learning, and fashionable frivolities soon chastened the rigors of the primitive virtues of the settlers of Providence, the pious and original name of Annapolis that its Puritan founders gave it, into the refinements of continental manners; yet while these fascinating and dangerous attractions produced a soft and luxurious coterie of mendicants at the feet of social and official autocracy, they did not create the fame of Annapolis, for, although the lustre of its festivities and the beauty and elegance of its women whose charms and manners rivaled the graces of the most polished and beautiful women of the mother-country were bruited throughout the Provinces, it was for its learning and culture that the little city on the Severn was best known amongst the thirteen colonies.

Here the Legislature met; here were held the sessions of the County Court, the Provincial Court, the high Court of Chancery, and the Court of Appeals, and it was here that the established clergy met in holy convocation. The presence of these official bodies brought together the best legal minds of the colony with those who sought place or pursued pleasure, and with King William's School, which was distributing the benefits of liberal education upon the capital, created a community of pre-eminent culture and superior refinement. Constantly adding to this foundation by an earnest and insistent attention to public affairs both at home and in "the mother country," this learning, culture and ability earned for Annapolis throughout all the colonies the appellation of "The Athens of America." The picture of Annapolis would want its best and brightest coloring and the right to this title were it not written that in this city of pleasures, of Courts, Conventicles, of Assemblies and of proud and valiant men were the best lawyers of America—the Jenningses, Carrolls, Chalmers, Rogers, Halls, Chases, Johnsons and Dulanys. Almost all of them went in pairs, with father and son at the bar together—Dulany the younger with his opinions courted by the Bench at home to aid them in elucidating the law, and asked even from the great metropolis of London, dominating them all.

From the lawyers sprang the real fame of Annapolis. It was gay, but it halted in its gayety the moment that the call for earnest work was made. It was learned; it was patriotic; it was capable; it rose in sacrifice from steep to steep as the trumpet-note of patriotism sounded for greater and more dangerous enterprises for the sake of American liberty. At every advance the lawyers were in the forefront—they were always on the outposts of freedom to give warning of danger to the liberties of the people; their clarion tones were constantly heard calling to battle, they led the conflict in field and forum. Indeed when the First Stamp Act had been repealed in 1766 and Pitt had delivered his speech founded upon the arguments that Daniel Dulany of Annapolis had furnished him in his "Considerations why England should not tax America," the rejoicing Philadelphians toasted that patriotic Annapolitan as the "Camden of America."

In those glamorous days a woman gaining an inheritance was compelled to wed within seven years, otherwise her estate would pass to her next nearest relative. The ending of slavery marked the passing of what was termed "perfect life in Maryland."

A big stone windmill, grinding twelve bushels an hour, was built in 1760 and destroyed when Fort Severn was built. It was owned by James Disney.

In 1761 Maryland was prosperous and the sum of \$5,940.62 was collected in Annapolis to help sufferers of the Great Boston Fire. The state's population at the time had mounted to 164,007 persons.

In 1763 peace was declared and the horrible French and Indian Wars were at an end. Colonel Washington came out of the war a public hero. All French colonies were ceded to England.

In 1764 the citizens built a ball room from the profits of a lottery. Ice skating was particularly popular, the winter being so severe that it was possible to go to Baltimore or to the Eastern Shore on the frozen waters of the Chesapeake. Fishing and crabbing had become big industries. Drudgery, such as husking corn was made fun by contests. There were also quilting parties. Barn dances were popular, but in Annapolis among the wealthy they were held in parlors or in the Armory alongside the State House. The musicians (fiddlers) were usually important persons in the community. Bowling, played outdoors, had been a popular sport since 1750. Fox hunts were more popular in Annapolis than any other place "because of the city being the center of the wealth of the colony and the finest town in all America."

The Annapolis harbor was usually filled with vessels, some, great ships from England, and some locally owned. There also were many small sail vessels which hauled produce. Brick homes of Georgian architecture, with panelled walls and windows in deep recesses, window seats and elaborate fire places were common. Some larger houses had wings, and in some Catholic homes these were used as chapels. Kitchens and servants' rooms usually were in a separate building in the rear. The State House had been built, and St. Anne's Church had an already old graveyard.

The streets were filled with horse and ox drawn carts, driven by slaves. There were also many fine saddle horses and carriages. Slaves still carried sedan chairs about the streets as ladies went to make their calls. Extra servants accompanied the chairs to clear the way, or at night to carry a lantern. Portly rich men used the chairs, too, gaudily attired in lace and carrying snuff boxes. Decanters of whiskey graced every sideboard. On Sundays everyone, rich and poor, dressed up and went to church in the best conveyance obtainable. Ministers entered the church first, followed by the folk of quality, trailed by the common folk both rich and poor and some slaves who sat in the very rear of the church. Frontiersmen wearing leather suits and carrying tomahawks and hunting knives and rifles were usually noted on the streets.

While England was battling the French, and also the Spanish, who were rooted in Florida, for possession of America, Annapolis people were safe from attack by England's enemies due to the distance of the inland harbor, although one troublesome pirate, Henry Avery, robbed some plantations along the Chesapeake.


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Annapolitans took part in the French and Indian wars between 1754 and 1763, serving under Lieutenant Colonel George Washington who led most of the active fighting. Troops from England fought side by side with the Colonists in these battles. The war being away from Annapolis, the General Assembly was slow in appropriating funds and Thomas Cresap threatened to lead a march on Annapolis unless funds were authorized at once. The money then was given.

During the nine years of war there were several periods of peace, but the Indians remained excited. Once, Pontiac, great chief of the Ottawa tribe, organized a league of Indians to attack the white pioneers. The savages raised havoc in the west and several raids reached Maryland, but none came as far to the coast as Annapolis. Mostly the Indians did not kill their captives, and in 1763 when Pontiac was defeated he gave up among his prisoners numerous Marylanders, several of whom had been treated so well that they later returned to live among the Indians.

Prior to the Indian wars a number of Annapolitans had enlisted to fight in other battle sections of the world. In 1741 a number fought with Vernon of the British Navy in his attack on the town of Cartagena in South America. Col. Henry Ridgely led one company of thirty volunteers to the frontier.

In 1764 John Woolman visited Annapolis and preached against slavery. The Quakers suggested that Woolman's proposal to abolish slavery be given greater consideration, but no action resulted.

One might think the servant problem was easily solved in those days to read in the Maryland Gazette such an advertisement as follows: "Notice is hereby given that there is a ship arrived in South River with about 200 choice slaves, which will be exposed to sale on Thursday, 22nd, of this instant."

Slaves who ran away were whipped. On January 21, 1728, a negro man belonging to William Robinson had the impudence to strike John Smith, carpenter, on some slight provocation about their dogs fighting. Magistrate Vachel Denton ordered the negro's ears cropped as punishment, the Maryland Gazette said, showing that slaves were not allowed to voice an opinion.

On the other hand negroes were generally well treated when they respected their masters. In 1833 a smallpox epidemic threw a scare into most of the East. The Maryland Gazette printed a story telling how President Andrew "Old Hickory" Jackson nursed his coachman, who had contracted the disease. The Gazette said: "All the servants in the White House were vaccinated, yet none could be persuaded to nurse the sick man, so the President isolated the patient and



nursed him back to health himself." Generally some doctors who administered to the whites also prescribed for the slaves. Relations between whites and negroes were always above average in agreeableness in Annapolis and all of Maryland. The population of Annapolis in 1747 was 1,217. It had grown from 374 in 1696 to 430 in 1714; to 504 in 1717; to 663 in 1723, and to 809 in 1729. In 1747 the population of Maryland was listed as 94,000 whites and 36,000 negroes. Eight years later the state had a white population of 107,963 whites and 46,225 blacks.

On August 27, 1764, Zachariah Hood escaped from a coat of tar and feathers which had been prepared for him after his return home from England, where he had been named the King's agent for Maryland for the Stamp Tax. He tried to sell the stamps and stamped paper here, but an angry mob pulled his house down and he was hanged and burned in effigy.

In 1765 England announced that she considered America in the category of a conquered country.



## Chapter II

### ANNAPOLIS DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD, 1765-1783

Hood's clandestine landing and his flight from Annapolis in fear of his life when he attempted to make the citizens pay the Stamp Tax, was followed by protests throughout the colonies against the tax. Every citizen opposed the tax and enforcement was impossible. In retaliation the colonists began to boycott English goods. This distressed British merchants, who likewise objected to the tax, and in 1766 it was repealed. News of the repeal provoked parades, speeches, bonfires, and dances here.

However, in burning Hood in effigy on August 27, 1765, the Assertors of British-American Privileges met at Annapolis to show their "detestation and abhorrence to some late tremendous attack on liberty, and their dislike to a certain late arrived naval officer, a native of the Province." They curiously dressed up the figure of a man, which they placed in a one horse cart, malefactor like, with some sheets of paper in his hands before his face. In that manner they paraded through the streets of the town, until noon, the bell at that same time tolling a solemn knell, when they proceeded to the post, placed the figure in the pillory, from which they took it, and hung it on a gibbet there erected for that purpose, set fire to a tar-barrel underneath it and burned it until it fell into the barrel. By the many significant nods of the head, while in the cart, it may be said to have gone off very penitently.

Hood didn't stay to see himself burned in effigy. He realized his unpopularity from the beginning when his landing was resisted, upon his return from England, by a group of citizens including Charles Farris, Abraham Claude, and Thomas McNeir, the last of whom suffered a broken thigh. They prevented Hood from landing for some time, yet he effected a landing clandestinely. When he fled he went to Long Island where he was trailed by the "Sons of Liberty" who obliged him to resign his office. Later he returned here and had his property restored to him.

In March, 1766, the "Sons of Liberty" from Anne Arundel and Kent Counties and Baltimore met here and requested the Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, the Secretary, and the Commissary-General, and Judges of the Land Office to open their respective offices and pro-





ceed as usual in the execution of their duties. The plea was complied with and the Stamp Act virtually became null and void at once. The celebration marking the actual repeal of the Act was one of merriment and mirth, for the Act was already unrecognized here. In this year Parliament censured the colonists for their attitude. The Maryland House of Delegates in an effort to show their gratitude to William Pitt, then Earl of Chatham, for defending the colonists' rights in a speech in England, decided to erect a marble statue to Chatham in Annapolis. The Senate and Council, however, failed to provide the money.

Annapolis' gay life marched merrily on, and on February 18, 1769, the new theatre again opened and was held in high esteem by the citizenry.

On June 5, 1769, Robert Eden arrived from England to succeed Governor Sharpe. Governor Eden remained here until 1776 when he returned home. Eden was popular, and while his property was confiscated when he departed for England, it was restored to him when he returned to Annapolis in 1784 to live. He died a short time later.

In 1770, Daniel Dulany, secretary; Walter Dulany, commissary-general; Calvert and Stewart of the land office, resisted every effort to reduce the church tax, as they were among the principal benefactors. The crisis came after the Legislature had refused to pass a new fee bill because the two Houses could not agree upon their terms, the Lower House favoring a reduction of officers' fees and the Upper House, several of whose members enjoyed the benefits of these fees, resisting. Governor Eden issued proclamations settling the fees of the officers and raising the tithes of the clergy from thirty to forty pounds of tobacco per poll. The Lower House, elected by the Free Men of the Province, considered this a gross infringement of the rights of the people, for these fees and tithes were in the nature of taxes, and, if not paid, their settlement was placed immediately in the hands of the Sheriff, who could, without further process, sell the debtor's property and make payment to the creditor. Charles Carroll of Carrollton took up a personal fight with Dulany. Carroll was eloquent and rich and paid no attention to Dulany's insulting remarks which pointed out that Carroll (a Catholic) was a disfranchised man and could not even vote. The issue lasted three years and Dulany finally lost out in the election. Carroll soon became looked upon as the first citizen of Annapolis, and his group, which won the election of 1773, was called the popular party. Although he was a Catholic the people wanted Carroll to represent them. After the election Dulany was carried in effigy in a coffin on which was the inscription: "The proclamation, the child of folly and oppression, born





Depicting the burning of the brig *Peggu Stewart* here on October 19, 1774. The act was one of the boldest in the pre-revolutionary war period.







The famous Peggy Stewart House, now the home of Senator Ridgely P. Melvin and family. The above picture was taken in November, 1936.



the 26th of November, 1770, departed this life on 14th of May, 1773, and buried the same day by the Freemen of Annapolis."

Carroll finally was elected to represent a Protestant constituency as the church commotion was forgotten for a new and more exciting conflict, the revolt against England. Fanatical religious views were forgotten. Thus religious intolerance and English rule in Annapolis and all of Maryland died together. Carroll went to Canada prior to the start of the War for Independence in an effort to have that English Colony join the American Colonies in war on England.

The same month that Governor Eden had arrived in Annapolis to relieve Governor Sharpe, the citizens met and pledged themselves to boycott English goods and buy those made in the colonies. In June, 1770, the brig *Good Intent* was sent back to England by the Colonists.

England continued to ask the Colonists for money for any purpose it saw fit, although it was agreed from the beginning that the Colonists could be taxed only by their representatives, the Assembly. The Lords Baltimore drew and received large profits from Maryland, but it was only the last Lord Baltimore who refused to pay his share to the English government to relieve the burden of the Marylanders who came to consider him more dangerous than the English, the French, and Indians combined. King George III was determined that the Colonists would pay much of the costs of the war with the Indians and French.

The Navigation Act demanded that the Colonists trade only with England. It was demanded that only English ships be used. This retarded shipbuilding. The Maryland Charter said the commerce of the colony should be free. Then, too, England and America are separated by 3,000 miles of ocean and when troublesome questions arose in America, the Colonists could not wait for eight or ten weeks for a decision. They learned to decide for themselves, and as they became more independent they no longer desired to be governed by England.

Later, King George attempted to lay a duty on a number of articles imported to America. These new taxes drew another protest. However, in 1770, all duties were removed except the tax on tea. That tax was retained to remind the Colonists that they could be taxed. This show of authority by King George was taxation without representation and a few years later led to the revolution against England.

The Annapolis and Anne Arundel County committee which officially spurned British products here was composed of Thomas Spriggs, John Weems, B. T. B. Worthington and William Paca. British markets finally gave up their efforts to send goods to Maryland.



Annapolis in those days was a peninsula of well settled plantations, surrounded by lofty woods and navigable waters and was generally far richer than the rest of the colonies. Even so public buildings were not well kept.

The old Treasury building of one room was used for the reception of the Governor and his Council. The Governor's House, Whitehall, was beautifully situated with a view of the majestic Chesapeake Bay. Few mansions in England attracted as much favorable comment. Even the less fortunate residents of the community had small houses with large gardens.

The spirit to continually improve the appearance of the community was ever predominant, and few towns could boast of a more polished society. In this period, 1769, the General Assembly appropriated 7,500 pounds to build the first part of the State House. Daniel Dulany, Thomas Johnson, John Hall, William Paca, Charles Carroll, barrister, Lancelot Jacques, and Charles Wallace were empowered to contract for the work. The foundation stone was laid on March 28, 1772, by Governor Eden. In 1775 the copper roof was blown off during a gale which also destroyed the city market. Water from the river flooded almost the entire city during this northeaster. The dome, which, incidentally is still the largest wooden dome in the United States, was not added to the State House until after the Revolutionary War. During its construction Thomas Dance, a workman, fell to his death.

On February 20, 1770, the anniversary of the Proprietary's birth was observed here. Governor Eden gave an entertainment, including cards and dancing. A number of fashionable and handsome women from other towns were present.

In 1771 Morris McCoy was executed for murdering his master and his body was hung in chains as a warning.

May pole dances had become a popular form of entertainment by the Spring of 1771. On September 9, of the same year a new theatre opened in West Street. Commercial rivalry became more pronounced about this period. The new theatre was thought to be the most elegant in America. It was built on land owned by St. Anne's Church and in 1844 was repossessed by the church and sold for a carriage manufactory. The new theatre had Samuel Chase and Allen Quynn as trustees and placed the property at the disposal of John Henry and others of the American Company of comedians for presentation of dramatic and pantomimical exhibitions. It was far more attractive than the first theatre built here in 1752, in which some of William Shakespeare's plays were presented. The theatre built in 1752 was the first established in America.





The constant efforts of the Proprietary Government in making encroachments upon the rights of the people of Maryland had succeeded in absorbing not a few of the privileges of its citizens. There were patriotic spirits alert, however, to these denials of right, and they determined to bring these lost immunities to the attention of the people.

Previous to the year 1770, when it was demolished to make room for another, there hung in the second State House a portrait of Queen Anne, in whose hands was a scroll containing the charter of the city. This was most appropriate, as the charter was given the city in the reign of Queen Anne, and after her, the city had been named. Age and dust had rendered illegible the words of the charter. One morning the charter was found cleaned, and at the feet of Queen Anne lay a coffin, covered with a pall.

This strange spectacle was soon noised abroad in the city, and the keeper of the State House, who was in the secret, gave public notice that on a certain day and at a certain time, he would lift the pall and open the coffin to ascertain what was in it. A large company of citizens assembled at the appointed hour upon the State House Hill.

The pall, at the time selected, was lifted and the coffin opened. In the casket was found a copy of the charter of the city. In the assemblage were the chief actors in the civic drama. The charter of the city was thereupon read to the public amidst the delight and applause of the citizens assembled, who were enthusiastic over the discovery of their ancient rights and privileges. The incident created such a profound impression upon the people that it roused the government to action and these lost rights were restored to the public.

The authors of this forcible petition for the restoration of these chartered rights were Samuel Chase, William Jennings, and one of the noted family of Brice.

Meanwhile the feeling against England did not lessen. In 1773 the Boston Tea Party occurred when a group dressed in Indian garb threw a cargo of tea into the sea. At the same time in other ports shipments of tea were returned to England.

On May 25, 1774, the citizens of Annapolis protested to England the blockading of Boston Harbor. John Hall, Charles Carroll, Thomas Johnson, Jr., William Paca, Matthias Hammond, and Samuel Chase were named as a committee to effect an association to spread throughout the state and the entire colonies "to secure American Liberty." That committee was a big start in setting America aflame.

On October 15, 1774, the brig *Peggy Stewart* arrived here from London with servants and a quantity of goods, among which was 2,320 pounds of tea in seventeen packages addressed to Thomas Charles Williams, business partner of Anthony Stewart's.



When it was learned that Stewart had paid a tax on the tea in violation of the Colonists' stand, public meetings were held at which Stewart and Williams offered to burn the tea, but not the ship or the major part of his cargo. The townspeople declined to pass decision at that time. Stewart at once appealed to the people of Annapolis with a handbill in which he pointed out that the brig contained fifty-three persons who had been aboard for three months and that he had paid the tax on the tea so that they might land. He claimed that the brig was leaky, and the people would not be allowed to come ashore until the tax had been paid.

Captain Richard Jackson, master of the brig, said he didn't know that he had tea in the cargo until the customs inspection was underway and the partners, Thomas Charles Williams and Stewart signed an article acknowledging that they had committed a most daring insult, an act of the most pernicious tendency to the liberties of America, Williams for importing it and Stewart for paying the duty. They asked pardon for their act and professed love for America and promised to be more careful of the laws of the colony in the future. Stewart, personally, read his recantation and the people of the city were inclined to forgive the men and ruled that they need not destroy the brig.

However, without attempting to hide their identity a group of young men from Howard County headed by Charles Alexander Warfield rode into town wearing hats containing the lettering, "Liberty or Death." They and a few townspeople located Stewart and he again offered to burn the tea. This did not satisfy them and they threatened him with hanging over his own front door unless he burned the ship and cargo. Stewart for fear of his life and with an ill wife at the time decided to run the vessel aground at Windmill Point where he set fire to it on October 19, 1774. Annapolis people lined the shore as flames enveloped the vessel. Mrs. Stewart and her daughter, Peggy, after whom the brig was named, watched the vessel's burning from a window in their home. Thomas C. Williams, Stewart's partner, had been obliged to flee into the forest and a price was set on his head, yet he later returned and lived here.

While the Boston Tea Party had been committed by persons of concealed identity, those who took part in the protest here were known to all. Incidentally, two pieces of wood from the brig today can be found hanging in the State House here. The Stewart house still stands in Hanover Street and is now owned and occupied by Senator Ridgely P. Melvin.

King George ignored the *Peggy Stewart* incident because the loss fell upon Stewart and his partners all of whom resided at Annapolis. In Boston, however, the King acted by closing Boston's port and de-





manding payment for the loss of the tea. He also passed new laws which were termed "Intolerable Acts" when spoken of by the Colonists.

Annapolitans were sympathetic to Boston and all the counties of Maryland were represented here in May, 1774, when England's act at Boston was termed cruel, and it was stated that it should be repealed to prevent the utter destruction of British America. Maryland pledged itself to boycott all English goods until Boston was freed.

At that time Annapolis' arsenal was in an almost destitute condition, but was soon improved and filled with powder and cannon.

Annapolis people were almost entirely sympathetic with the movement to revolt, although some termed the move "rashness and treason on the grounds that those inhabitants of Great Britain, who, relying with unlimited security on our good faith and integrity, and have made us masters of their fortunes, are being condemned unheard."

There were many public gatherings and any number of petitions urging a break with England were circulated along with a few papers opposing such a move. However, on June 22, 1774, a meeting of the committees from the several counties of Maryland was held here and passed ten resolutions giving reasons for animosity with England. It was decided to raise more wool so that clothing could be made in America; militia drills were established, and Maryland promised to aid the other colonies. Anne Arundel County and Annapolis was represented by Charles Carroll, B. T. H. Worthington, Thomas Johnson, Jr., Samuel Chase, John Hall, William Paca, Matthias Hammond, Samuel Chew, John Weems, Thomas Dorsey, and Rezin Hammond. From this general session, Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, Jr., Robert Goldsborough, William Paca and Samuel Chase were named deputies from Maryland to attend a general congress of the states, recommended for September 20, 1774. The first Continental Congress assembly met in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, and was in secret session for seven weeks.

On November 9, 1774, citizens of Annapolis and the county held a public meeting and appointed committees to carry into execution the plan adopted by the American Continental Congress. That year Congress prohibited all dramatic performances, stopping the theatre season here.

By December, 1774, it was evident that the dispute between the colonies and England would be settled only by war. Annapolis was one of the first communities to make ready for the conflict. On December 14, citizens from sixteen to fifty years of age formed themselves into companies and chose their own officers. All ranks of men



were joined in the common cause. By February, 1775, Annapolis had two companies, and every district of the Province had armed forces.

On July 18, 1775, the ship *Totness* from London, carrying salt and dry goods, ran aground near Annapolis and was burned by irate citizens, against the protest of authorities of the city. This year the public records were removed from Annapolis to Upper Marlboro for safe keeping.

Shortly after dawn on the morning of September 27, citizens of Annapolis were summoned by the beating of drums and a proclamation to assemble at the Liberty Tree on the St. John's College campus. At that meeting a resolution, demanding that all persons not in sympathy with the Revolution be compelled to leave town at once, was proposed but was defeated because it was in opposition to the proceedings of the Maryland convention.

The same day a report that a British ship of war was to be ordered to the port of Annapolis, caused many families to quit the city and others began talking about leaving. The excited citizens unanimously passed a resolution: "If a vessel, belonging to his Majesty, should be stationed in our harbor, to supply the same with every necessary, at a reasonable price, and cautiously to avoid any cause of contention with the officers or the crew." A resolution expressing the same pacific sentiments was sent to the Governor.

Private correspondence was examined by provincial authorities beginning late in 1775, for here in Annapolis was set up the novelty of a dual government, the King's officers, and the local committees on public safety. These groups lived together without trouble, though highly suspicious of each other.

The exodus from Annapolis continued almost daily, mainly because many citizens feared a bombardment. Others departed because money became scarce and there was little trade. Even tradesmen closed their shops and mechanics along the harbor departed further inland. Agriculture became neglected as military science became the subject of the hour.

At a state wide meeting of the deputies from the counties held here on May 25, 1775, with Matthias Tilghman presiding, the group passed a resolution acknowledging King George III as their lawful sovereign, but at the same time ordering the formation of more troops in the colony and a subscription to support the troops. The Annapolis and Anne Arundel County committee in charge of defense met on June 14, 1775, and established a rigid program for defense of the city. It was termed unlawful here as well as throughout the rest of the colonies to kill great quantities of live stock, or sell large quanti-



ties of provisions. Annapolis and others were then storing up for the war. Violators were punished. On June 28, the ship *Adventure* docked here with heavy cargo and seventy-five passengers, but the local committee would not accept the cargo, although the passengers from England were allowed to land.

At a state wide convention here on July 26, 1775, a temporary form of government was established. This government remained in power until the Constitution was adopted in 1851. Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Charles Carroll were named members of the State Committee of Safety from Annapolis. Local committees were formed on September 13 and it was impossible for a vessel to leave port without permission from the local committees. An effort was made in September to require all citizens to sign the Articles of Association or "quit the city."

On January 31, 1776, the Council of Safety "Resolved, that Lancelot Jacques, Charles Wallace, William Hyde, Allen Quynn, James Brice, William Whetcroft and Beriah Marbury, or any three of them, be requested to make a chart of the land and water at the mouth of the river, specifying the width and depth of the channel, between Horn Point and Greenbury's Point, and some distance without and within the same." The chart, completed in March, 1777, was lost.

In 1776 the Legislature divided Frederick county into two additional counties; Washington and Montgomery counties.

The Provincial Council appropriated 5,990 pounds to fortify Annapolis, and also placed the treasury's credit to the faith of the local Council of Safety to build such batteries as they deemed necessary.

A number of breastworks were thrown up, and forts were built at Horn Point, Beaman's Hill and Wind Mill Point. They were rushed to completion in short order, under the direction of James Brice, John Bullen, Charles Wallace, William Wilkins, Beriah Marbury, John Brice, John Campbell, Joshua Frazier and Allen Quynn. Maryland's quota of men was set at eight battalions, 4,000 men, or one-tenth of the total Continental Army.

While this work was under way a British warship passed the mouth of the harbor and caused great consternation in the city. News reached the city during a torrential rainstorm, but citizens crowded into carriages, and many drove from the town. Great Britain's Governor, Robert Eden, living in the town, was prudent, and immediately called in the Council of Safety and offered to send a flag of truce aboard as soon as the vessel came to anchor. This offer somewhat preserved the public tranquility.





The ship, the *Otter*, commanded by Captain Squire, came to anchor in the harbor on March 8. The citizens' plea was sent aboard by the Governor and an agreeable reply returned. Nevertheless Annapolis had troops ready for defense should the British decide to attempt an entry. The *Otter*, during her stay, went up the Magothy river where she captured a ship laden with wheat and flour, and also took several other prizes. She did not, however, attempt to fire on the city because Governor Eden said Annapolis citizens were opposed to independence and treated him well. Captain Squire even sent ashore some Colonists he had taken in raids on ships and the Annapolitans sent him beef with their compliments.

Annapolis, however, refused to allow the British to commandeer a small New England sloop then lying in the river. The citizens sent Captain Squire word that since the *Otter* had burned another schooner in the bay, he was not entitled to further consideration. Annapolis men in arms went aboard and guarded the sloop. Captain Squire showed his friendliness for the city by passing up the bounty offered in the schooner.

Shortly afterwards a group in Baltimore wanted to arrest Governor Eden as an English spy, but Annapolis citizens blocked this move, although the Baltimoreans captured Eden's personal boat. Even Congress tried to have Eden arrested but failed as the Council of Safety, predominately Annapolitans, held the issue was strictly in their hands. The Council, friendly to Eden to the last, nevertheless had to ask him to leave America, and the Governor's baggage was kept here when Captain George Montague of the British warship *Fowley*, the vessel on which Eden sailed, refused to return several servants and deserters to the city.

The departure of Governor Eden, on June 24, 1776, for the West Indies and thence to England, ended the English domination in Maryland. Five years before Frederick Calvert, last Lord Baltimore, had died. During Eden's last two years here the Colonists had been prepared for strife. Home guards and militiamen were drilled, and minutemen, ready to fight "at a minute's notice" were enrolled. The blacksmith shops made guns and swords. Gunpowder was manufactured in large quantities and stored in Annapolis and throughout the colonies. Most Tories, sympathizers of the King, were kept silent in fear.

The Maryland Gazette kept Annapolis informed of the King's action in Boston, and it was on April 28, 1775, that a courier had galloped into Annapolis from New England bearing word for the Maryland Convention that the Massachusetts Colonists and English had clashed at Concord nine days before. This first battle developed



when the English attempted to destroy the Colonists' military stores at Concord. In this clash the "Minutemen" were defeated and some killed, and the eight-years-long Revolution had gotten underway.

Colonel George Washington, a Virginia delegate, was cheered as he rode through Maryland enroute to Philadelphia to attend a session of the Continental Congress. Maryland was represented at the session by John Hanson, chairman; Mathew Tilghman, William Paca, John Hall, Samuel Chase, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Stone, Robert Goldsborough and Thomas Johnson. The Maryland delegates to the Continental Congress had on June 28, 1776, been empowered by the Maryland Convention, which succeeded Governor Eden in power, to sign the Declaration of Independence. The resolution authorizing the move was prepared by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, wealthiest of all the Colonists. He decided to risk his fortune for freedom, and others followed the lead of this great Catholic. Maryland passed its own Declaration of Independence on July 3, a day before the Continental Congress acted, setting up the United States of America, composed of Maryland, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Virginia, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania.

At the July 4 Congress, Thomas Johnson of Annapolis nominated George Washington to become commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. He was named by acclaim. The battle of Bunker Hill had already been fought when Washington took command. His first move was to drive the British out of Boston.

Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton were the Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence. John Rogers of Maryland voted for it but did not sign the paper.

On July 6, 1776, the Maryland Convention passed a declaration holding that to be exempt from parliamentary taxation and to regulate their internal government and policy the people of the colony had always considered their inalienable right, without which they could have no property or security for their lives and liberties. They accused England of starting an unjust war which called for defense and the right to assert their own internal government and policy.

On July 11, 1776, the Associators of Annapolis, William Roberts, chairman, and John Duckett, clerk, passed a resolution holding that it was the duty of all citizens to contribute every assistance in their power for the protection and defense of the city and its inhabitants, and to inform the Council of Safety of their intention to pay for and assist in digging entrenchments, or works, which were deemed neces-





sary. Every person owning property agreed to labor, or hire someone to labor, at any time the committee in charge of building the trenches issued the call. It was decided to boycott all citizens or merchants failing to subscribe to this decree. A decision was also reached not to employ any non-associators, and to publish their names and distribute the list among the citizens of the town.

On the same date six companies of the first battalion of Maryland arrived here under the command of Colonel William Smallwood. The soldiers embarked for the head of the Elk river in high spirits. Three companies left from Baltimore at the same time to join General Washington's force at Philadelphia.

Immediately after the signing of the Declaration of Independence Maryland cast aside its old charter from England, and held a convention in Annapolis in August, 1776. In November the state's constitution had been prepared and adopted by the convention assembled here. Before the close of 1776 elections for senator and members of the House were held.

On December 18, 1776, a number of pro-English residents of the city were ordered to leave town, but the Council of Safety held these orders, signed by John Weems "in behalf of Anne Arundel County" and delivered by Stephen Stewart, Jr., to be contrary to the resolves of Congress, and ordered Weems and Stewart to appear on December 30. They admitted their act and were dismissed with a warning. About the same time English ships in the harbor offered a continual threat of attack on the city.

In July of this year, to prevent disease, all slaughter houses were ordered removed from Annapolis.

The Assembly met on February 10, 1777, and elected Thomas Johnson, the Annapolitan who nominated George Washington, to head the Continental Army, as the first Governor of the State of Maryland.

On March 5, 1777, Martha Washington was a guest in the city.

On March 21, 1777, Governor Thomas Johnson was inaugurated with military pomp, coffee house revelry and a huge public ball. The official inaugural procession included the high sheriff, President of the Senate, Senators, Governor Johnson, his Council, Sergeant-at-Arms, Speaker of House, Delegates, Mayor of Annapolis, Recorder, Aldermen of Annapolis, Common Councilmen of Annapolis, Military Officers, gentleman, strangers and citizens.

Volleyes were fired throughout the day, and during the night's entertainment many toasts were drunk to the perpetual union and friendship among states, and the freedom and independence of the



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American people. A matross, belonging to one of the companies stationed here, getting in the smoke before one of the cannons, just before it was fired, was killed.

On August 21, 1777, a huge fleet of English ships, commanded by Lord Howe, passed the mouth of the harbor but proceeded to Turkey Point, Elk river, where it connected with the British Army under Sir William Howe.

The disastrous battle of Brandywine saddened Annapolis on September 11, but citizens talked confidently of the days to come.

On October 9, Samuel Chase and John Brice were elected to the Legislature from Annapolis. Chase declined to serve and Allen Quynn was elected in his stead. The pay of a Senator or Delegate was twenty-five shillings a day, a sum not sufficient even for expenses. This year the pay was raised to eight dollars a day for salary and a like sum for itinerant charges. The Senate opposed the increase for a time but finally consented. Charles Carroll of Carrollton fought against the raise, holding that it was unfair for legislators to vote the people's money into their own pockets. His speech made many of the legislators cautious of future expenditures.

The Maryland Court of Appeals was instituted by an order passed by the Legislature in 1777. The first five judges, appointed December 12, 1778, were Benjamin Ramsey, Chief Judge; Benjamin Mackall, Thomas Jones, Solomon Wright and James Murray. The Provincial court was established on March 9, 1778, with William Paca, Chief Judge; Nicholas Thomas and Alex Contee Hanson on the bench. They met on the site of the building which now houses the Court of Appeals and Maryland State Library.

From the beginning of the war Annapolis remained faithful to the will of the Continental Congress and stood her share of the burden, in men and funds. At Long Island, early in the war, Captain Daniel Bowie, Lieutenants William Steret, William Ridgely, Hatch Dent, Walter Muse, Samuel Wright and Joseph Butler were captured by the British and Edward Praul, Edward Courcy, Ensign James Fernandez and William Courts were wounded.

Throughout the eight years of strife Annapolis men were in the front line and the "Free State" troops were frequently termed "the bayonets of the Revolution." German troops deserting England came to Annapolis and offered to serve under the American flag. The Legislature recognizing great accession of strength if foreigners were induced to enter the common cause, passed naturalization laws giving these people all rights, including the privilege of holding civil office after seven years.



Maryland repeatedly came to Washington's aid with fresh troops. Marylanders sacrificed themselves at Long Island to save the rest of the army and there is a plaque in honor of the four hundred Marylanders, now standing in Brooklyn. The plaque states that the Maryland men saved the American army. A number of Annapolitans among those captured were put on prison ships where they died of want and disease.

Baron DeKalb, a German by birth, and later a French officer, came to America to aid the Colonists. He formed his legion of cavalry and organized it in Annapolis. He led a Maryland detachment and gained such glory that a monument to his memory stands in the grounds of the Maryland State House today. This monument was ordered erected to Baron DeKalb, who was slain in the battle of Camden, S. C., in September, 1780, at the expense of the United States of America, the action coming in October, 1780. It wasn't until August 16, 1886, however, that the statue authorized by Congress finally was unveiled here with appropriate ceremony.

In 1778 Count Pulaski formed his troops in Annapolis and went into New Jersey to aid the Colonists. His corps suffered severe losses the same year, and in 1799 Pulaski was killed in Georgia.

In 1778 Samuel Chase and Allen Quynn were elected to the General Assembly from Annapolis.

The Maryland Gazette "in consequence of the high price of provisions" raised its subscription to \$25 a year.

In 1778, at a meeting of citizens, Charles Carroll of Carrollton in the chair, a resolution was passed in which John Lawrence of Pennsylvania was directed to leave the city for having made threats of violence against Governor Johnson and the Council. Lawrence, ill at the time, was given a short period of grace before being made to depart.

A tax was put on all liquor sold in Annapolis, starting in December, 1778, to help raise funds for the war. Throughout this period the people of Annapolis talked about confiscating the local property of British subjects.

On November 8, 1779, the Legislature decided to investigate increased costs in labor. Other states were urged to send committees to a conference, at which a decision was reached to set a maximum wage scale. The Legislature also empowered the Governor to seize all provisions wherever a surplus should be found, to help the distress of the army.

On November 7, 1780, Major-General Nathaniel Greene and Major-General Baron von Steuben, with their suites, arrived here on





their way south to relieve General Gates of command of southern troops.

In 1780 all property of British subjects here was confiscated to raise \$5,000,000 of the \$14,000,000 appropriation the Federal government was asking from Maryland. Paper money of several types was issued.

Annapolis harbor was blockaded in March, 1781, by the *Hope* and *Monk*, British sloops of war. They prevented the French troops from reaching the head of the Elk as Lafayette discovered upon arriving here. Citizens of the town were greatly alarmed, too, and urged Lafayette and his men to stay to protect the city. Lafayette, however, armed several sloops and set forth to meet the enemy but the British were not inclined to fight and moved off down the bay, enabling Lafayette to embark with his army. Just before that Annapolis had been cheered by the manner in which its sons distinguished themselves in the battle of Cowpens, fought on January 17, 1781.

A public meeting was held on July 18, 1781, in Annapolis, Charles Wallace in the chair and George Ranken, clerk, when it was announced that more money was needed to help finance the conflict. It was said that taxation alone would not meet the needs estimated at 200,000 pounds. A decision to issue scrip, or bills of credit for use among themselves was reached. In that manner all physical funds could be assigned to carrying on the war. James Brice, Jeremiah T. Chase, Allen Quynn, Frederick Green, Nicholas Maccubin, Jr., Samuel H. Howard and Thomas Harwood were appointed a committee to see that no one violated the faith and honor of the scrip or paper money, or wilfully depreciated the said bills of credit. This was successful for three months when the paper money was depreciated five percent.

In August, 1781, fear was expressed here that the British fleet planned to attack the city. Troops were assembled, but the fleet moved on to Yorktown, and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Adams then marched away, on August 28, to join the southern army. Ten days later the Fourth Regiment under Major Alexander Roxburg left Annapolis to join Lafayette. The regiment numbered about six hundred men and rumor was heard that George Washington was marshalling all his forces for a decisive battle. This made patriotism run so high that people could not work or sleep, and the city's sacrifice of men and funds inspired other communities. In the final drive of the war Annapolis remained the focal point in patriotism and preparation.



On September 12 transports and artillery arrived in Annapolis and the city throbbed under its busy martial appearance.

News of Washington's victory over Cornwallis reach Annapolis on October 20, 1781, and the local artillery blazed away in salute to the victory. The whole town was illuminated that night and public celebrations were held throughout the city. As far as Annapolis and all of Maryland was concerned the war ended with Lord Cornwallis' surrender.

While the Continental Congress had only been able to put a few regular war vessels on the seas during the rebellion, one vessel the *Bon Homme Richard*, furnished by the French, was manned by John Paul Jones, father of the American Navy. With it Jones captured a fine British war vessel off the coast of Scotland after a fierce and famous battle. Jones' remains now are interred at the Naval Academy here.

Ships belonging to the Colonists warred on British merchantmen in all parts of the world in what was called "privateering." The sailors of Maryland didn't wait for new ships to be built. They changed their merchant ships into warships. Annapolis was a hornet's nest to the British in this respect. Two hundred and forty-eight privateers sailed out of Annapolis and other Maryland ports between 1777 and 1783. They captured other ships, supplies, such as powder, cannon, muskets, uniforms, and food intended for the British and hired soldiers from other nations then fighting in America.

Throughout the war American victories were less frequent than British ones because England had better equipment and more men. Tories hampered the Colonists throughout the early years of the war but their plots were so completely unfolded in the late years and so many faced gallows and firing squads that their damage became minor.

America's natural resources really won the war, but the Colonists got cheer and real help when France in 1778 joined America in war on England and sent men and money here. The Polish nobles Kosciusko and Pulaski, Baron von Steuben, the German general who taught the Maryland line its skill with the bayonet, Count Rochambeau, who commanded the French forces which helped Washington trap Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781; all aided the cause greatly.

After the victory at Yorktown, Washington allowed the British to leave for England at once. England immediately attempted to detach the United States from alliance with France, but the colonies were all the warmer to the French.





On November 21, 1781, General Washington arrived in Annapolis. All business ceased and the citizens packed the streets to feast their eyes on their great leader. Cannon were discharged as Washington arrived, and the gayest of evenings was spent in Governor Thomas Simm Lee's home around the festive board.

The next day, a public dinner was given Washington by the Legislature and City of Annapolis. This city was decorated and brightly lighted and an assembly was held for ladies. Mayor John Bullen presented General Washington with a resolution of thanks from the citizens of the town. Washington left here on November 23, attended by the prayers of the citizens for his health, safety and happiness.

On Tuesday, June 25, 1782, the birth of a Dauphin was celebrated here at a public dinner. Five hundred cannon shots rang out and a ball was given for the "fairer part of creation." France's help to the Colony made the arrival of the eldest son to the King of France a royal event.

Even in 1782 the bay shores were still infested by armed boats manned by Tories and refugees. They plundered unprotected property and frequently murdered the inhabitants. French ships chased them but couldn't go up the small streams that the pirates, in their small boats, could. The state finally decided to re-establish its marine and outfitted four barges with the help of the French. The bay was soon cleared.

With half of the rest of the world fighting England at the same time, King George III realized that he could not conquer the colonies, so in 1783, at Paris, Great Britain acknowledged the Independence of the United States of America. The celebration of peace in Annapolis at this time led to the greatest drinking and feasting in the City's history.

The action of the governing body of the colony, meeting in Annapolis, guaranteeing the freedom of the press during the Revolution by upholding William Goddard, Baltimore editor, in his disputes with the Whig Club, was another contribution from the city to political science.

Annapolis continued to readjust itself after the war, but military officials still visited the city. On January 4, 1783, General Count Rochambeau arrived here with his suite and the next day embarked for France. On September 25, 1783, Major General Nathaniel Greene and his suite arrived here, the southern commander being honored during his stay. On November 21 of the same year the Order of the Cincinnati chose Annapolis as the place of its annual meeting.



The official report on the cessation of hostilities was made on April 24, 1783, a year after William Paca became the third Governor of Maryland during the Revolutionary War Period. When the end of the war was officially announced cannon again rang out and elaborate dinners were held, although the war had actually ceased some time before.

Maryland furnished 15,229 men to the Continental Army in addition to those who enlisted in the Independent Corps, the state companies, the marine and naval force, and 5,407 in the militia. The Maryland line was first to use the bayonet on experienced English troops. Maryland had two strong battalions that soon were reduced to one company. Swelled again to seven regiments, it was quickly reduced to one regiment. At the end of the war it consisted of two battalions of two hundred men each. Throughout the war Annapolis was a main contributor.



## Chapter III

### ANNAPOLIS 1783 TO 1860

Social life in Annapolis remained gay after the close of the War for Independence. The city vibrated with activity, and its elegant leisure had become famous throughout the world, although the departure of the French troops momentarily slackened the social whirl. During the war Maryland had verbal battles with Virginia over boundaries, and also felt that western lands should become the property of the national government. Because of this our state, in 1781, became the last of the Thirteen States to sign its approval of the Congress of the Federation, the name of the national assembly having been changed from its old title of The Continental Congress. Congress agreed with Maryland on the land to the West, and finally all states accepted the plan. This Congress gave citizens of the United States a right in all states instead of the old order of citizenship in one state alone. This was the beginning of American citizenship. The boundary trouble was quickly forgotten and rounds of gayety became the day's routine while business attempted to return to normal.

On May 12, 1783, the city officials, to wit: Mayor, James Brice; Recorder, Samuel Chase; Aldermen, Allen Quynn, John Bullen and John Brice; and Common Councilmen, Frederick Green, John Davidson, William Goldsmith, Samuel H. Howard, Beriah Maybury, and John Chalmers, made an effort to have the government of the United States locate here permanently. The city fathers pointed to the advantages of the harbor, continual contact with Europe and the beauty and facilities of the city in general as an incentive to make Annapolis the national capital. Public meetings were held and citizens affirmed the council's actions.

Two days later the Maryland Legislature made an overture to the Federal Government to locate here. The city's political influence continued dominant, although the loss of the rich Tory families was felt commercially.

Apparently the Federal Government was considering Annapolis as the site of the national government, for, on July 7, a letter from Congress inquiring into conditions in the city was received and a plan of the city was sent to the United States Congress. On October 21, Congress decided to meet in Annapolis for its immediate sessions.





The national assembly met in Annapolis from November 20, 1783, to January 14, 1784. Here it was that the United States ratified the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Here, too, it was that General Washington came to present his resignation as commander-in-chief of the American army. This scene was re-enacted by officials of St. John's College before President Calvin Coolidge of the United States on May 15, 1928, as a feature of a gigantic Colonial Day pageant, when only persons in colonial attire could participate in the celebration and rounds of dinners and dances. Automobiles were banned from the street. More recently still, the Civitan Club of Annapolis again re-enacted the resignation scene, also in the Old Senate Chamber of the State House where the dramatic scene and heartfelt speeches actually took place.

The visit of Washington to resign his commission brought about an exchange of compliments between the "Father of His Country" and the citizens of Annapolis. As Washington entered the city on December 17, 1783, he was met a few miles from the town by Generals Gates and Smallwood, and other inhabitants who escorted him to Mann's Hotel. There a reception was held for citizens of the town. Washington dined that night with the principal military and civil officers of the city and state. In the city's reception to Washington ninety-eight bottles of wine and two and one-half gallons of spirits were used, in addition to the punch and grog served the general public elsewhere.

On December 18, General Washington returned the visits of those citizens who had attended his reception on the day before. On December 20 Congress, still assembled here, gave Washington a public dinner with two hundred persons attending. This fête was also held in Mann's Hotel. That night the State House was illuminated and a ball held there, with many brilliant ladies present. General Washington opened the ball with Mrs. James Maccubin, one of the most beautiful women of the day.

Washington made an address to the corporate authorities of the city, and enjoyed the round of social life until December 23, when he appeared before Congress and made his speech of resignation, which he thought was to retire him to private life. His speech and that in reply by General Mifflin, President of Congress, caused many beautiful eyes to blur with tears. In order to arrive home on Christmas Eve, Washington quickly set out for Mt. Vernon, accompanied for some distance by Governor William Paca.

While Congress was meeting here Annapolis made a second determined effort to have the city become the national capital, offering all the state buildings to the Federal government. The building of Washington city, later, was modeled after the plan of Annapolis.

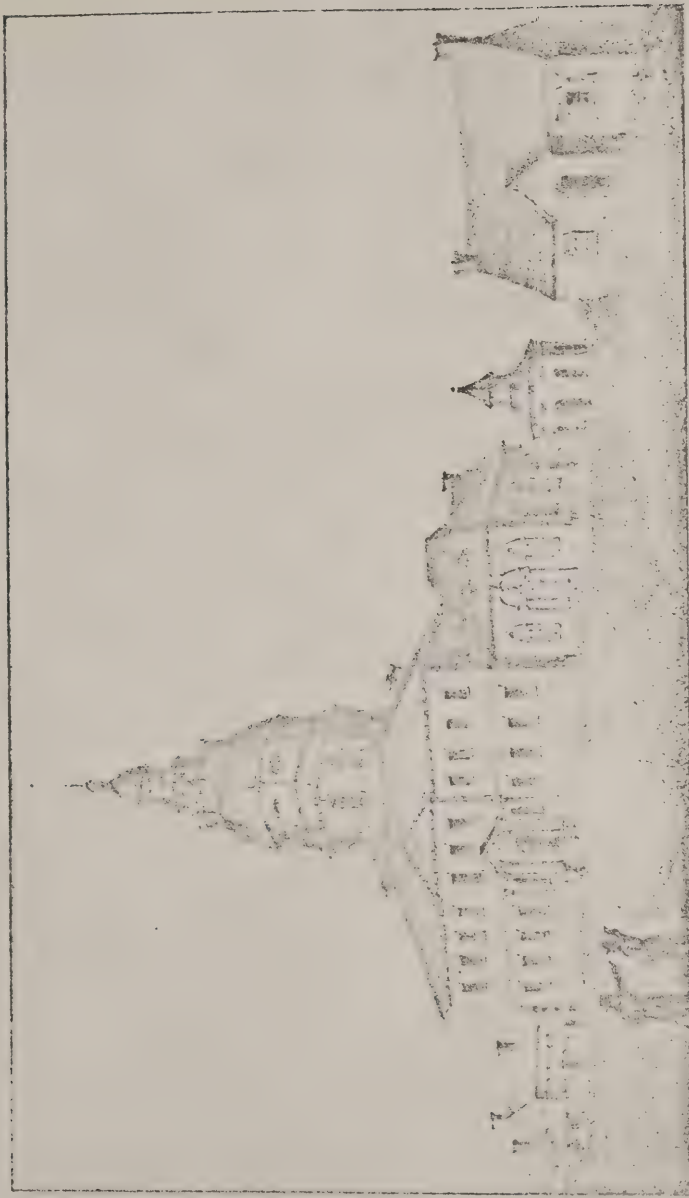




The old Senate Chamber of the Maryland State House, where the Congress of the United States met, and where George Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.







An early view of the Maryland State House and surrounding property. Note Elks' Club, formerly the Shaw Mansion, at the extreme left.



On November 21, 1783, the order of the Society of the Cincinnati had been formed in Annapolis by officers of the Maryland line. Otho H. Williams was in the chair and John Eccleston was secretary. Major General Smallwood was elected president of the society.

After a short time the states made laws about commerce with each other and quarreled over boundaries. They issued their own money, and the United States seemed weak indeed. The feeling between Virginia and Maryland was not one of brotherly love as the states had long had differences over navigation. Virginia had always resented the fact that King Charles I had given all the Potomac river to Maryland. However, in 1784, the states signed a pact. The Maryland Legislature assembled here took the initiative in having Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware all agree to place the same value on money.

In 1783, Chambers, a goldsmith, began issuing silver tokens as a speculative venture. His shillings, six pence and three pence issued here were the first silver money for small change used in the United States. Before that money had been cut in halves and quarters, which procedure was turned into a racket.

The United States treasury was empty when the war ended and Congress was burdened with a debt of \$42,000,000. The states also were in debt. Congress finally called on the states for aid by imposing certain duties on exports and imports, to cover the interest on the public debt. Maryland's portion was \$141,517. The state ordered the consolidation of all its funds, and also established a high tax. Some of the other states refused to aid the Federal Government which was required to issue certificates which soon depreciated to one-tenth their nominal value. At this time public faith in the United States was at a low ebb.

During this period Maryland sent Samuel Chase from Annapolis to England to collect the large sum which Maryland had invested in the stock of the Bank of England. The burden of the people was terrible for the several years beginning in 1781. The derangement of foreign and domestic trade, and the war debts, were rendered still more severe by the collections of debts due British subjects, which had lain dormant during the war, and for the unobstructed recovery of which, an article had been inserted in the treaty, contrary to the wishes of many of the states.

However, Maryland was one of the earliest states to begin to prosper and in 1784 steps were laid to construct a canal from the Pennsylvania line along the Susquehanna to tide water.

The question of transportation and a convenient route for travel between the Atlantic and inland cities became a major problem. On



November 29, 1784, a conference was held at Annapolis attended by General Washington and General Gates on behalf of Virginia and Thomas Stone, Samuel Hughes, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, John Cadwallader, Samuel Chase, John De Butts, George Digges, Phillip Key, Gustavus Scott and Joseph Dashiell for Maryland. General Washington was accompanied here by Marquis Lafayette, the citizens of Annapolis lavishly entertaining for the General and his distinguished friend and compatriot. The State Assembly gave an elaborate ball and Lafayette and his heirs were made forever citizens of Maryland. It was during this visit of Washington's that Charles Wilson Peale, Annapolis painter, was authorized to do a full length portrait of General Washington to hang in the State House. During the conference, steps to make the Potomac more navigable and to build a road toward the West were taken. To bring this about "The Potomac Company" was chartered by the two states and it was decided to sell stock. General Washington became the first president of the Potomac Company. So great was Washington's interest in the project that he personally assisted with the surveys which followed. It was soon found that even with locks and dams the Potomac couldn't be made navigable and before long the Chesapeake and Potomac Canal, was constructed. This canal has been abandoned during the past ten years. Commissioners were also appointed at the December 22 meeting in Annapolis to confer with Pennsylvania and Delaware to effect an inland communication route.

A stage coach between Annapolis and Baltimore was established here in 1787. The coach left Annapolis on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 a. m. and departed from Baltimore on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. It was an all day's drive and the fare was set at fifteen shillings or six pence per mile.

About that time lectures on poetry attracted large audiences in the city. Noah Webster, lexicographer, lectured here in 1786.

Even after the close of the war the Episcopal, Catholic and Methodist churches in the colonies were subject to spiritual superiors in England. In 1783 first steps to establish separate ecclesiastical organizations developed. After the Revolutionary War Catholics slowly increased in numbers in Annapolis, but for a long period the Church of Annapolis (St. Anne's) was the only one in the county, although Charles Carroll of Carrollton had a chapel and chaplain in his home.

While Maryland prospered the Federal Government was sinking rapidly, and its authority was not recognized by citizens anywhere. Defiance and partial insurrection broke out in several states and the Federal Government was powerless to do anything.





Maryland then sent a suggestion from Annapolis that a general government be formed by all the states. With a view of considering the nation's plight a convention met here in 1786, five states being represented. Favorable feeling for a general government developed and another meeting was arranged for Philadelphia on April, 1787, when the articles of the confederation were to be revised. Maryland elected Robert Hanson Harrison, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Stone, James McHenry and Thomas Sim Lee, to attend this meeting but they declined, excepting McHenry who was accompanied to Philadelphia by Daniel of St. Thomas Jennifer, Daniel Carroll, John Francis Mercer and Luther Martin.

The United States convention in 1787 formed the Constitution which provided for the election of a president, congress, supreme court, and all the other agencies of a Federal Government. Each state had to vote on the Constitution and on December 1, 1787, Maryland elected four delegates from each county and two from Annapolis and Baltimore cities, to consider the Federal Constitution. The Maryland convention met in Annapolis on April 21, 1788. A week later, after a few amendments by William Paca, Maryland by a vote of 63 to 11 ratified the Constitution and so informed the national congress.

The American Indian may have been the father of the United States Constitution for the Constitution bears considerable resemblance to the treaty of the Five Nations, which was in effect in 1520. For example compare the two preambles:

The Constitution—"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility."

The Five Nation Treaty—"We the people of the Mohawks, Seneca, Onondaga, Oneida, and Cayuga, to form a union to establish peace, equity, and order."

A national election was held in 1788, two years before Rhode Island and North Carolina had ratified the Constitution. The National Legislature, composed of representatives and senators from the eleven states, assembled in New York on March 4, 1789, but a quorum was not obtained until April 6, when the electoral votes were counted and George Washington was declared to be unanimously elected president, and John Adams, by a majority vote, vice-president. Maryland cast its six electoral votes for Washington but its six votes for vice-president went to a native son, Robert Hanson Harrison.

Former Governor Thomas Johnson of Maryland who was the man to nominate Washington as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, also nominated him for the presidency. The Annapolitan said: "We cannot do without you, and I and thousands more



can explain to anybody but yourself why we cannot do without you." Washington accepted, and New York was named as the temporary site for the national capital. Washington was escorted through Maryland enroute to New York. On April 30, 1789, on the balcony of Federal Hall in Wall Street, N. Y., George Washington was inaugurated as the first president of the United States, and our present form of government came into effect.

Samuel Chase moved to Baltimore in 1788, after he was given a full square of building lots for honoring that city with his place of residence. One time during a visit to Baltimore, prior to his moving there, Chase was pleased with the eloquence of a young druggist's clerk at a debating society meeting. Chase urged the boy to study law, but the youth reported that he was too poor. Chase then placed his library at the young man's disposal. The clerk became the famous William Pinkney.

The city's commerce ran high in 1788. At one time seventeen vessels were in the port together from all sections of the world. On December 9, the initial ballot for the first United States Senators was held. The two houses of the Legislature met in joint session with thirteen State Senators and seventy Delegates present. Forty-two votes were necessary to elect. On the first ballot John Henry received forty-one votes, as did George Gale and Ninal Forrest. Charles Carroll of Carrollton received forty votes. On the second ballot Henry received forty-two votes, but it was not until the next day that the second senator was elected and he was Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

The Jockey Club of Annapolis had its fall races on October 13, 1789. The forty guinea purse was won by William Morgan's black horse, "Shakespeare," the fifty pound purse by John Lee Givson's mare, "Cub," and the thirty pound stake by William Campbell's bay horse, "Sloven."

A chimney fire at the Governor's residence caused a commotion in the city on February 11, 1790. Citizens cut a large hole in the roof to pour water on the fire. The same night the town celebrated Washington's birthday with an elegant dinner at Mann's Hotel. That year Charles Carroll of Carrollton was re-elected Senator. Talk developed in the city over the publication of a letter in the Maryland Gazette denouncing slavery, and another deploring the firing of guns to mark celebrations.

Washington's first task as President was to meet the national debt. The Federal Government agreed to assume a large portion of the debts of the individual states and Maryland was relieved of \$800,000 of its indebtedness. Maryland spent \$7,568,146.68 during the war, which in those days constituted an enormous sum. By 1790, how-





ever, much of this indebtedness had been paid off by proceeds from confiscated British property and by yearly taxes. The Federal Government raised funds by selling government bonds.

President Washington appointed Robert H. Harrison of Maryland to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States; William Paca was named to the District Court of the United States; Richard Potts was made Attorney, Col. N. Ramsey, Marshal, Capt. Joshua Barney, Clerk, General Otho H. Williams, Collector of Port of Baltimore, Robert Purviance, Naval Officer, and Col. Robert Ballard, Surveyor. Paca served until his death in 1799.

In 1790 the Maryland Assembly divided the state into six congressional districts, and the Eastern Shore was assured of representation. The same year the national capital was moved to Philadelphia. At that time all sections of the country wanted it.

Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, author of the Declaration of Independence, then Washington's Secretary of State, was flooded with pleas for the capital.

In 1790, The Maryland Bank at Annapolis had become the first chartered institution in the state. Banking houses were regarded with considerable suspicion in those times and the Annapolis bank had to wait three months for its first depositor. Even seventeen years later there were not seventy banks in the entire United States.

President Washington visited Annapolis on March 25, 1791, to inspect St. John's College. A public dinner was accorded him at 3 p. m., at which fifteen toasts were drunk to the Colonists, to the virtuous daughters of America and all friends abroad. On March 26, President Washington was entertained the entire day and at night with a ball. On Sunday he left by horseback being accompanied to Washington by Governor Plater.

On October 10, 1792, Governor George Plater died here. He was termed "an advocate of the rights of man, and lived an honest man, and was above suspicion in the transactions of business." James Brice, being the first name on the council's list, became Governor.

Finally, President Washington said that the Federal Government would agree to pay the war debts of all the states if he was given the power to locate the capital. With the help of former Governor Johnson, of Maryland, Daniel Carroll, of Maryland, and Dr. David Steuart, of Virginia, land once all Maryland's, but then part Maryland and part Virginia, was given free by these states and President Washington had it laid out as the District of Columbia. However, it was not until 1795 that the cornerstone of the national capital was laid, and it was 1800 when President John Adams, called Congress to meet in Washington for the first time.



Finding that duties on exports did not suffice to meet public expenses an internal excise tax was placed on whiskey. Pennsylvania opposed the whiskey tax and forcibly resisted Federal revenue officers. U. S. agents were mobbed in the three-year period, known as the Whiskey Rebellion. Finally President Washington sent an army of 15,000 men, a major portion of whom were Marylanders, into Pennsylvania, where they won a bloodless victory for the government, the ringleaders of the insurrection being arrested and punished.

After President Adams had been installed the outrages committed against American commerce by France, then in revolution, aroused the ire of citizens and General Washington was again called out of retirement and placed in charge of an enlarged American Army. Except for the capture of a few French ships which ventured close to the United States coast, the differences were soon settled by arbitration.

On March 25, 1797, President John Adams of the United States and his Secretary, Major Jackson, reached Annapolis where they were accorded great pomp, a huge reception ensuing. A public address was made to the President by Nicholas Carroll, chairman of the citizens' committee in which he advised the nation's chief executive to steer clear of all wars and strife. Annapolis had not easily forgotten what its stern courage and patriotic ardor of the Revolutionary period had cost the city in wealth and growth.

The lodge of Ancient York Masons held an installation and drank many toasts, at its January, 1793, meeting. On February 22, one of the Annapolis packets upset in the Magothy off Baltimore and nine of the ten Annapolitans aboard drowned.

In 1796, Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," graduated from St. John's College. He had spent much of his youth here with his great aunt, Mrs. Upton Scott. In 1803 Scott returned here to wed Mary Tayloe Lloyd in the Chase home.

In August, 1798, the city appropriated money to erect a battery to protect the city and named John Davidson, John Shaw, John Gasaway, James Williams and Samuel Godwin to carry out the plans.

The County Almshouse burned down on January 28, 1800, without loss of life.

February 22, 1800, was recognized by proclamation "as a day of mourning, humiliation and prayer in tribute to the memory of George Washington." Services were held in St. Anne's the entire day and the bells of the church tolled continuously.

In 1800 the Maryland Assembly considered a bill giving the right of suffrage to all males over twenty-one years who had resided in the state twelve months and in the county six months prior to elections.



Previously only property owners could vote. The House passed the measure but the Senate insisted on a two years residence and that only persons who paid taxes could vote. The argument was not settled that year. In 1801 the House plan was argued again and finally passed in 1802. Maryland thus followed only Vermont in giving rights to all free men. Even then only property owners could hold public offices. This law is still partially in effect today. Shortly thereafter the Maryland Court of Appeals was established under a new judicial system providing for six judicial districts.

Jonas Green, editor of the *Gazette*, had to defend himself in December, 1801, against slanderous reports circulated about the partiality of his charges to some of his Federal friends, while he made his demands very high upon the Republicans who brought him printing. Green was completely vindicated.

Allen Quynn and Richard Ridgely were re-elected to represent Annapolis in the Legislature in 1802. In 1803 Quynn died at the age of seventy-seven. He had been a member of the Legislature for twenty-five years.

In August, 1804, articles to form the Farmer's National Bank were first printed. Subscriptions were offered in every county in the state. In May, 1805, the bank was incorporated and opened on July 16. Each county was given directors and John Muir of Annapolis became president. On October 4, Muir and Arthur Shaff were elected to the Legislature from the city.

On November 15, 1804, the French frigate *Le President* of forty-four guns arrived in the harbor. On board was the celebrated General Thureau, the minister plenipotentiary from the Emperor of France to the United States. Salutes were exchanged, and the next day General Thureau was escorted to Washington.

On November 21, 1804, William Pinkney, Annapolis' best known citizen between the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, arrived here from his embassy in England. Citizens hailed the arrival of their fellow townsman with joy, and there were a number of public dinners and speeches. Pinkney, born here in 1764, of a Tory family, became Attorney General of the United States and was a strong supporter of Jefferson and Madison.

General John Hoskins Stone was buried here on October 5, 1805. That winter the city sponsored a lottery to improve the streets, purchase a "large and forcible" fire engine, and to deepen the ship basin.

Meanwhile, Maryland and all the rest of the states, as well as the Federal Government, were in continual difficulties with foreign powers. The trouble with Tripoli and England was placing new oppressions on America. In Europe, Napoleon had every nation except





England bowing to his will. America declared herself neutral and benefitted by trade everywhere, and it was due to this trade that Baltimore actually developed into a great city.

On October 31, 1804, Dr. John Ridgely of Annapolis, a surgeon aboard the frigate *Philadelphia* was captured along with sixty-two others and put in prison in Tripoli. While there Ridgely was called upon to attend the sick daughter of the Governor of Tripoli. When the girl became well the Governor offered her hand to Ridgely in marriage. The young American, having a fiancée at home, refused. He then was offered the liberty of the city, which he declined unless the other prisoners were given the same privilege. When he finally returned to Annapolis he brought a white Arabian horse and other gifts presented him by the grateful Governor.

The city never missed an opportunity to celebrate, and on September 15, 1805, the people celebrated the release of the officers and crew of the *Philadelphia* from Tripolitan captivity as a victory for our gallant little navy.

England recognized America's fast growing naval power, and decided that United States ships bearing French products were lawful prizes. Finally the British became so bold that they demanded that United States ships submit to a search, and the U. S. ship *Chesapeake* was fired upon, killing three men and wounding eighteen, including Captain Barrow, the ship's commander, who had refused to allow the British to come aboard. A public meeting was held here on June 29, 1807, denouncing the attack upon the *Chesapeake* on June 22 by the British frigate *Leopard*. The citizens decided not to have any intercourse with English vessels because of this outrage, and appointed Governor Robert Wright, John T. Shaff, Jeremiah T. Chase, Reverdy Gheselium, William Kilty, John Gassaway, Nicholas Carroll, Richard H. Harwood, John Muir, Lewis Duvall, Burton Whetcroft, and Nicholas Brewer to see that the resolution was carried out. Governor Wright and the citizens of Maryland urged the Federal Government to take some steps of retaliation toward the offender. The feeling of patriotism and rights still ran high here. President Jefferson informed England that America "is as angry as she was before the Revolutionary War."

On July 2, 1807, an embargo was declared closing all ports of the United States to British vessels. The militia was prepared for service. England disavowed the outrages, but the embargo was continued. Napoleon, also, ordered the French ships to form a blockade, and this too annoyed America. Annapolis, a maritime community, suffered greatly, and the Maryland Assembly in 1808 passed a resolution instructing the Maryland representatives in Congress to vote for suspension of the embargo. A resolution was introduced by the



Marylanders which was rejected by Congress. Congress at the same time held that war was inevitable and urged citizens to patronize home trade exclusively, even down to wearing apparel. People soon became proud of American fabric, and there was a business boom. President Thomas Jefferson declared that the United States was ready to submit to all the hardships and dangers of war rather than permit so gross an outrage to the honor of the nation to go unpunished. On July 4 the citizens of Annapolis drank a toast to the memory of our unfortunate citizens who fell in the late wanton and dastardly attack on the *Chesapeake*, "may their brother tars be ready to avenge it."

Citizens of Annapolis were aroused on August 26, 1807, by piracy committed in the Chesapeake Bay by a French vessel. A packet, the *Holy Hawk* with companies aboard was sent out. The men were armed with muskets and boarding pikes. The packet could not locate the French, but finally the United States Navy took a hand and captured the ship. Five members of the French ship's crew escaped but were captured in Annapolis. England captured American ships and forced the seamen to fight for the British Navy. Some of those captured were former British sailors who had deserted the English Navy.

In 1808, Congressman Van Horn presented a plea from Annapolis to the Federal Government, to erect a fort here to protect the trade of the city. The petition was referred to the Secretary of War and it wasn't long before John Randall was authorized to advertise for 100,000 good brick, 200 tons of stone and 2,000 bushels of shell lime to be used in the construction of the fort. The Annapolis United Guards were at this time perfecting their military art. The First Volunteer Company also drilled regularly.

On October 3, John Muir and James Boyle was elected to the Legislature, defeating A. C. Magruder.

Annapolis merchants and citizens suffered a loss in 1809 when \$1 bills on the Farmer's National Bank were raised to \$10 by counterfeiters. That year the Mayor and three Aldermen of Annapolis sitting as a city court gained the disfavor of county officials who did not like losing the fees.

Delays in declaring hostilities brought forth fresh insults and outrages from England until nearly every citizen of the United States clamored for war. At length it was declared on June 18, 1812. A few objectors in Baltimore were mobbed, and one person killed. Many felt America should fight both the English and the French.





The gay extravagant existence of Annapolis went into the background, and citizens again became the zealous patriots who helped tide the nation through the War of Independence. Nothing too great could be asked in the name of the country.

In 1812 Annapolis had a population of 3,000 and covered one hundred and forty-three acres. It was often called "The Beautiful city," and was also termed the natural place of heroes. Steamboats traveling to other ports were being enjoyed, and the city had three noted artists, Charles Wilson Peale, Sully and Bordley. The city also boasted, in addition to St. Anne's, a Catholic church, a church for Negroes, and a new theatre.

Annapolis saw little of the early part of the war which was waged upon the ocean and the northern frontier. Maryland's fearless privateers and its soldiers and sailors distributed throughout the national army and navy became famous, however. The St. John's College campus was used by American troops as an encampment, just as during the Revolution.

However, the British thought much of the Chesapeake Bay, and in March, 1813, Admiral Cockburn brought ten British vessels into the bay. He landed men who committed a series of disgraceful outrages against property and unarmed persons. Even women and children suffered untold cruelties. The Eastern Shore people were the main sufferers.

Admiral Cockburn threatened Annapolis but finding it ready for defense withdrew, after sounding the harbor. Instead, he engaged in inglorious warfare by robbing private residences and plundering what bay craft he could find.

The British fleet was frequently near Annapolis, but none of the expected attacks developed. During the early part of the war the Governor of Maryland wrote President Madison, stating that Annapolis was defenseless. In April, 1813, Maryland "privateers" were chased under the protection of Fort Madison by the blockading English squadron. Militia was assembled here but was not needed. During these trying times William Ross of Annapolis was charged with treasonably making bad cartridges for the soldiers.

In May a British sloop went aground on Thomas' Point bar, but the patriots of Annapolis did not attack it because of the nearness of five other English sloops. A statement by the Governor that he was glad the ship had not been attacked excited a newspaper war.

Annapolis got a real scare on August 3, when twenty English ships lay in Annapolis Roads, easily seen from the city. Women and children were sent into the country as men prepared to defend the city. Infantry was massed here as the British ships moved about. Each



time the vessels moved there was a call to arms in the city so that an attack would not come as a surprise. Troops from all sections of the state meanwhile continued to be rushed here. All the time The Maryland Gazette critized the war, and peace meetings were still being held in the county near Annapolis. In a fortnight the English fleet sailed out of the bay and the excitement subsided, but internal dissension became all the more serious.

The British fleet returned off the city on June 26, 1814, and captured numerous Annapolis craft. The British made successful raids throughout the bay as Annapolis became a military post. By late August a huge British fleet was assembled, and on the night of November 15, a guard at Horn Point startled the city by firing the alarm guns. Citizens rushed to arms, but it was all a mistake as the guard mistook two Annapolis vessels coming into port for British ships. These vessels had failed to give the proper signal.

In 1814 the British fleet, greatly strengthened, landed 5,000 men along the Patuxent river, where they began a march on Washington. On August 24, United States troops engaged the British at Bladensburg, President Madison reviewing the troops just before the battle. The British were victorious and continued their plundering in Washington. British efforts to take Baltimore resulted in victory for the defending troops which included men from Annapolis. In the battle at Baltimore the infamous British commander, General Ross, was slain. The British then attempted to take Baltimore by water, and it was during the bombardment of Fort McHenry that Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner." The fourteen feet high walls of Fort Severn apparently looked menacing to Admiral Cockburn, and induced him to attack Fort McHenry instead of Annapolis.

Admiral Cockburn, unable to take Baltimore, withdrew on September 16, 1814, and again resumed the burning and destroying of property of defenseless persons. The victory at Baltimore proved an inspiration to the government and troops and American victories followed until a peace pact was signed at Ghent on December 24, 1814, although it was not ratified in the United States until February 17, 1815.

The War of 1812 was one of dissension and excitement here because of political strife. The Federalists of Maryland were sympathizers with England and bitter opponents of the administration. Republicans (present Democrats) were haters of everything British and firm and loyal to the United States Congress.

Public opinion ran high in Annapolis over an alleged attempt on the part of Federalists to colonize the town with permanent residents of Federal proclivities so as to carry the city for the Federal party. The Democrats held a public meeting at which the scheme was de-



nounced in a string of resolutions. Party animosities became so bitter that when the pedagogue of the town, one Mr. Bassford, changed his politics from Democrat to Federalist, his school became so reduced in numbers that he had to quit the town.

Peace meetings were held in Anne Arundel County. The Maryland Gazette, Federalist in leaning, denounced President Madison, war, and the Republican party. The Maryland Republican newspaper sprang up and its editor John Chandler, defended the administration and had offices both here and in Washington.

The Federalists, who despised Napoleon, celebrated his downfall with a big banquet here on January 15, 1813. The group also paraded; there were orations and a funeral march of triumph. The Republican faction of the city ordered all official flags at half mast, and troops prevented the Federalists from taking down this sign of regret of Napoleon's passing. Later the Federalists paraded again and were met by a mob with brick bats and clubs and many were hurt and the parade broken up. Bitterness between the factions became still worse, and the rival newspapers fanned the flame.

However, when the news of peace reached Annapolis in February, 1815, the city celebrated on February 22. All political differences were instantly buried and that night the Federalists and Republicans reveled together. On the sea where our country won her greatest victories in the War of 1812, America had fifteen warships and five thousand sailors compared to eight hundred and forty warships and a hundred and fifty thousand sailors for England. Fortunately England had to fight France at the same time. America, however, gained her freedom of the seas.

A dispatch from Chillicothe, Ohio, dated July 21, 1814, tells of the severe manner in which the United States Army punished its offenders.

The dispatch reads:

"We are informed that twenty-six soldiers of the U. S. Army have been tried by the general court martial, now convened at this place, and found guilty of desertion; five of whom are sentenced to be shot. Among the criminals was a soldier named Daniel Carter who formerly lived on the Little Miami, near Cincinnati, and where he has now a wife and several children; but who since his desertion has so crippled himself as not to be able to walk without crutches. This man was sentenced to be branded on the cheeks with the letter "D"; to have his right ear cut off, and his head shaved, and then drummed out of camp, which sentence was put into execution on Wednesday last; and in this crippled and lacerated situation was publicly drummed through the streets of the town. The most of the other criminals, we are in-





formed, are sentenced to be picketed, a mode of punishment which is inflicted by compelling the culprit to stand with his heels upon a sharp pointed stick.

"It is much regretted that corporal punishment by whipping has been abolished in our armies, as by this means new and barbarous modes of punishment have been introduced, which are disgraceful to humanity."

On February 25, 1815, a company of Pennsylvania soldiers who had gained the respect of the citizens was honorably discharged. On March 16, 1816, the British frigate *Niger* arrived here with the Hon. Henry Bagot, Minister to the United States. He was saluted and fêted before going to Washington. On Thursday, May 23, of the same year, the U.S.S. *Washington*, bearing seventy-four guns, arrived off Annapolis. The President of the United States and wife, the Secretary of Navy, Commodores Rogers and Porter, all came to Annapolis where they stopped at Caton's (later the City Hotel), and later went aboard the naval vessel. On June 7 the frigate sailed to take William Pinkney to Naples as United States Minister.

The Democrats' majority in Annapolis was reduced in the city election of 1816, Dr. Dennis Claude and Lewis Duvall being re-elected by a vote of 109 compared to 91 for Alex C. Magruder and 90 for Richard Harwood, Federalist.

At the legislative session of 1817 Baltimore made an effort to have the state capital moved there but failed as the legislators pointed out that Baltimore lacked Annapolis gentility. At this session Christopher Hohne was voted \$50 for risking his life by fighting a fire in the State House. Fort Severn was put in an excellent state of repairs under the supervision of Captain James Reed. A picture of a steamboat appeared in the Maryland Gazette that year, and created a sensation although boats driven by boilers were then operating between Annapolis and Baltimore.

The first year after the war, Maryland exports leaped from \$250,000 to over \$5,000,000.

The subject of a Naval depot here was agitated in November, 1817, and a long communication was sent the President of the United States. It was pointed out that "Annapolis is, from its situation, more accessible from the ocean than any other port within a convenient distance of Washington. It has been spontaneously selected by ministers from foreign provinces for their place of landing, and our own envoys have generally made it the place of their departure . . ." The communication also pointed out the fine harbor and consistent depth of the channel. A steamboat, the *Surprise*, then regularly ran between Baltimore and Annapolis.



A meeting to form a branch society and to colonize the free colored people of the United States in Africa, was held here in 1818. That year the Baltimore legislators again unsuccessfully fought to have the capital moved from Annapolis to Baltimore.

On May 28, 1818, President Monroe visited Annapolis where he was received by Mayor John Randall and was banqueted. President Monroe also visited Fort Severn where he was saluted by cannon. There he went aboard a cutter and took a boat trip around the waterfront. He stayed in Annapolis for three days. In October, 1818, the Democrats again defeated the Federalists in the city election, this time by thirty votes.

Steps were taken in 1819 to enable freemen, other than the aristocracy, to hold office in Annapolis. All the early Mayors were elected by the vote of the aldermen and common councilmen. This form of government was termed during the reform movement as, "one of the most aristocratical and absurd charters that ever disgraced the land of freedom." The reform movement was successful and in April, 1819, the people elected the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen. That year a non-denominational Sunday School for whites and a separate school for blacks were opened with a total of sixty-four scholars. The same year an order from the city to seize a British ship believed to be smuggling was stopped by a United States officer and soldiers from Fort Severn. The army men refused to allow the sheriff and his posse to board the ship. Strife was narrowly averted as citizens of Annapolis were unaccustomed to having their will challenged.

On February 28, 1820, Charles Carroll of Carrollton celebrated his eighty-second birthday, his home still being the gathering place of celebrities. Even today, Carroll's memory is honored and next year Maryland and the nation at large will celebrate the bicentenary of his birth. A bill in the United States Congress, which has been passed by the Senate, provides for the Federal Government's participation in the celebration. Carroll lived longer than any of the other signers of the Declaration of Independence, for in 1826 the venerable Annapolitan became the only survivor.

A levy of \$12,000 was authorized in Annapolis in 1821 for the construction of a new court house. The following year Lewis Duvall ran for Mayor and the Legislature. He was elected Mayor by a majority of five votes over Thomas H. Carroll, but lost his seat in the Legislature to Jeremiah Hughes by the margin of thirteen votes. On September 24 of that year St. John's College announced lectures on Natural Philosophy with new apparatus costing \$5,000.





A bill authorizing Annapolis and Anne Arundel County to raise \$35,000 to build a bridge across the Severn river was passed in 1823. It was to be a toll bridge forty feet wide, but it wasn't until 1880 that the bridge was built by order of the Board of County Commissioners, composed of William Brewer Gardner, Arthur Carr, William P. Baldwin, William A. Shipley, and William Jones. The Alms House was sold in 1823, for \$6,000, to the government for a farm and a new house was built on South river. That year the question of establishing a city police force was considered but was not acted upon. In 1823 Anne Arundel County had one-third of the population of the entire state. The local court was much in use for suits due to the scarcity of ready money, but of six hundred and eight suits in court only one conviction was returned. The same year constables were ordered to stop night noises and gambling on the Sabbath. The church element held that race week brought about such a reduction in the character and morals of the city that the meet scheduled for that year was cancelled. The city census then showed 2,500 citizens, a gain of two hundred and forty in four years.

The Legislature in 1823 debated the right of soldiers at Fort Severn to vote in Annapolis, state and national elections. Election judges and clerks lately had refused to accept their votes although some of the army men had voted here in previous elections. The Legislature upheld the decision of the election officials that the soldiers could not vote.

During this period celebrities going to and coming from foreign countries always arranged to spend several days here, and all were honored and given banquets.

The boiler of the steamship *Eagle* exploded on April 19, 1824, killing a soldier and scalding four others, one of whom, Henry M. Murray of Annapolis, later died.

Marquis de Lafayette visited Annapolis on December 17, 1824, by invitation of the Maryland Legislature. Citizens considered his coming a real honor and were ready to show their gratitude, affection and delight. Lafayette's approach was marked by a national salute and the display of U. S. colors on the staff at the State House. He was accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, several friends and congressmen, and George E. Sprigg, former Governor of Maryland. Marquis de Lafayette was met at the boundary line between Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties by a large delegation of state and city officials. Judge Jeremiah T. Chase, later Chief Justice of Maryland, there delivered to Lafayette a speech of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Annapolis. Lafayette in a warm reply told of his affection for the city and expressed his admiration of the city's support during the Revolution. Lafayette was escorted also by Captain



Bowie's mounted riflemen of Prince George's County and Captain Sellman's troop of horses from Anne Arundel County. As Lafayette approached the city Colonel Jones of the U. S. Army presented his troops despite a driving rain. His corps consisted of two companies of Annapolis Artillery, troops from the county, visiting troops, and Army regulars from Fort Severn. At the State House little girls formed a path for Lafayette to walk through to the building. At the same time cannon roared and signs everywhere bespoke the city's welcome. Inside, the people of the city greeted Lafayette and Colonel James Boyle, the Mayor, addressed him. Again, Lafayette replied after which he was introduced to members of the Corporation and to as many others as the hour would permit. The official party then went to Fort Severn where military honors were again accorded Lafayette. Lafayette then returned to the supervision of a committee headed by James Williamson. The next morning, Saturday, there was a review of troops on the St. John's College green, for trophies. At 5 p. m. a dinner was served in the College Hall under the superintendency of Mrs. M. Robinson of Annapolis. Ornaments and decorations were elaborate for this dinner. At night a general illumination of the city took place. On Sunday Lafayette attended services, by invitation, at the Methodist meeting house. On Monday the Legislature greeted Lafayette at a joint session, and that evening he dined with the legislators at St. John's College where a ball was also held. The next day, Lafayette returned to Washington, again escorted by troops. Strong men shed tears and the Marquis' eyes were red after farewell comment.

The Industrial Revolution brought a great change in the lives of the average Marylander through the invention of machinery. It began the age of progress with citizens trying scientific methods of heating and lighting their homes.

The army took in part of the city for Fort Severn in 1825. The same year Daniel H. Wiggins constructed a windmill as a wheat drill.

In October, 1827, the State Library was established here by law. That year no party lines were drawn in the city election, and George Wells, Jr. and John N. Watkins were elected delegates. The same year Dr. Dennis Claude was elected Mayor by sixteen votes over Richard J. Crabbe.

National politics led to a fight in the city election of 1828. L. Crabb, a supporter of Jackson, defeated Thomas Anderson, also a Jackson supporter, by ten votes, and two Adams backers, George Wells, Jr. and John N. Watkins, by a similar majority. A year later the National administration forces were defeated, George Wells, Jr. being elected over Dr. Claude who also ran as an anti-Jackson man, and two Jackson supporters, Crabb and James Murray.





The freemen of Annapolis took steps in 1830 to put temperance in politics, holding that the morals of the youth of the town were being corrupted, politics being held also an evil influence on citizens in general. The buying of votes by means of money, liquor and promises was deplored and a large group of citizens decided to reserve their votes until 4 p. m. to see if the candidates avoided corrupt practices. Twenty-eight citizens signed and published a resolution in the Gazette demanding clean politics.

In 1831 the startling episode of American slavery, Nat Turner's revolt, alarmed the people. Companies of infantry were organized and night patrols established to defend the city from an expected uprising, which did not develop. On October 4, the "Free People of Colour" met in Annapolis in the African Methodist Episcopal Church and adopted resolutions pointing out their appreciation of the help the white people had given them, and pledged that their future deportment would continue to show their grateful acknowledgment of the faith reposed in them. The same year the idea to build a railroad between Annapolis and Baltimore was conceived, and the need for highways to Baltimore and Washington also was pointed out. On February 6, 1832, a bill was passed to incorporate the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad Company, but the railroad was not built. However, in December, 1836, another act passed the Legislature and Amos A. Williams, Leonard Iglehart, Alexander Randall, Somerville Pinkney, George Wells, and Elias Ellicott were named as commissioners to take subscriptions to the capital stock of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company to the amount of \$450,000. The state also subscribed \$300,000 and named three of the company's nine directors. On Christmas Day, 1840, the first train left Annapolis.

A monument was suggested erected here in 1834 to the memory of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The same year the youth of Annapolis protested the boss tactics of the political group in power claiming they were dominated by William B. Curran. After a bitter newspaper fight Nicholas Brewer and George Wells were elected to the Legislature, defeating the youth ticket of Spriggs Harwood and Fred L. Grammar by thirty-five votes.

The cornerstone of Humphreys Hall, St. John's College was laid on June 25, 1835, at an elaborate ceremony.

It was because of the War of 1812 that Baltimore city gained prominence and continued to thrive. Immediately after the war Baltimore began seeking more power in the Legislature, deploring giving all the counties no matter how small an equal vote.

Finally in June, 1836, Baltimore got Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, Frederick, Montgomery and Washington counties in league with the city. With the majority of votes Baltimore was given two additional





delegates, and a new county. Carroll, was established from sections of Frederick and Baltimore counties, thus giving people of that section four more legislative votes for their aid to Baltimore city. Anne Arundel County and Annapolis delegates fought this move unsuccessfully.

Annapolis was the scene of a bloodless revolution in September, 1836. That year Maryland's forty electors, selected by the vote of the people, were so divided that serious trouble developed.

On September 3, 1836, the new electors, named to cast Maryland's votes for a President of the United States, and establish a Maryland Senate, were to convene here but only twenty-one persons took the oath, and a session could not be held because twenty-four electors were needed to constitute a quorum.

The Whigs located in the smaller districts, although not representing one-fourth of the state, nevertheless, under the law governing electoral districts were able to elect twenty-one electors compared to nineteen by the Democrats. The Whigs assembled but could not go into session. All efforts to secure three additional electors to sit, failed for a long time, and charges were made back and forth until a revolution within the state was feared by the people of Annapolis and others throughout Maryland. There was talk of anarchy, with much civil commotion. State credit and public business reeled under the shock, and all sections of the state prepared for county warfare, with public meetings convening throughout the state. Baltimore accused the nineteen Democratic electors who refused to sit as being revolutionaries. The Western Maryland counties termed the electors unfaithful public agents and disturbers of the public peace.

The Democrats, who included Mayor Spriggs Harwood of Annapolis and his associates in the Legislature, held a caucus of their own, and attempted to bargain with the Whigs, but they declined to confer until the Democrats qualified. The Democrats remained firm, and the Whigs, having sympathy from a Governor of their own affiliation, attempted to kidnap Democratic electors in an effort to get a quorum but were unsuccessful. Finally the Whigs consented to a portion of the reform suggested by the Democrats, the first condition being that the people be allowed to elect the Governor in the future. When the Whigs finally agreed to revise representation in the Legislature somewhat, several of the Democrats decided to sit in the assembly.

As a result the Democrats elected their candidate as Governor at the next election, in fact Governor Pratt in 1843 was the Whigs' last Governor although their successors, the Know-Nothings, elected



Thomas Holliday Hicks in 1857. The Whigs, however, frequently controlled the Legislature even after the agreement with the Democrats.

Before the Democrats won their point and decided to sit, the state seethed with political excitement. The Whigs were excited and fearful of losing power. Several steamers came filled with Whig voters daily from Baltimore and the counties. These Whigs hoped to make an impression on the nineteen Democrats who refused to sit. The Democrats then decided to list their demands. This provided more excitement, but Annapolis, although the scene of the differences, was calm compared to the rest of the state. People generally feared a political catastrophe. In Baltimore and in some of the counties the Democrats were denounced. Governor Thomas Veasey, too, deplored the Democrats' action and threatened military action unless they took their seats. One company, Planter's Guard, volunteered to drag the Democrats to their seats if the Governor would give the command.

Annapolis was kept packed with people from all sections of the state, so all the Democrats except Mayor Harwood decided to leave town. The first break came in October, when John S. Sellman of Anne Arundel County gave way to nervous strain or political promises and agreed to sit. John Wesley of Anne Arundel County followed and was seated on November 12, but the Whigs still did not have a quorum, so they made certain concessions to the Democrats as aforesaid and soon twenty-six electors, a quorum, was sitting. The Democrats, sometimes spoken of as the "glorious nineteen," however, had sown the seed for political reform, and placed politics in the hands of the people. At the next election the Whigs gained sixty delegates as compared to one-third that number for the Democrats who backed Van Buren for President of the United States, but the Whigs' day had actually begun to wane.

The new reform Senate met in Baltimore on November 16 and adopted plans for the legislative meet to be held in Annapolis in January, 1837. The reform senators demanded election of a Governor by the people and the abolition of the council, together with the election of one senator from each county and one from Baltimore by the people. The re-apportionment of the House of Delegates to do justice to the populous districts also was demanded. It was agreed that Annapolis was to have ample power to protect its interests and to have one delegate to the House, but not a Senator as granted Baltimore. All offices for life were to be abolished, and a general reform brought about. When the Legislature met, these provisions were adopted and three gubernatorial districts were set up, Eastern Shore, Western Shore, and Southern Maryland, which district included Baltimore City. A secretary was provided to replace the clerk of the council.





In 1837 the national election again swayed the platforms of the city candidates. The Van Buren supporters, Richard J. Jones and John H. T. Magruder were defeated by the Whig candidates by a majority of twenty-five votes.

In 1838 the first elections under the reform were held. At this election Baltimore City, Frederick and Baltimore counties were allowed to elect five delegates. Anne Arundel was granted four delegates, which, with that from Annapolis, really made a representation of five men. Some of the other counties were given four delegates, but most of them were granted only three. Changes were to be made after the taking of the census in 1840, when delegates would be allowed on a population basis of three delegates for population under 25,000; four delegates for a population between 25,000 and 35,000, and five delegates for all counties with more than 35,000 citizens; Baltimore City to have as many delegates as the most populous county. After 1840 Annapolis lost its special representation entirely being considered only as part of Anne Arundel County. The assembly of 1840 further reduced the terms of elective office.

The question of slavery had already developed but the reform group of 1835 had agreed that "the relation of master and slave in this state shall not be abolished unless a bill for that purpose shall be passed by the unanimous vote of both branches of the General Assembly, be published three months before a new election, and be unanimously confirmed by the succeeding Legislature." Even then it was required that full compensation should be made to the master for the property of which he would thereby be deprived—a provision produced by the interference of fanatical abolitionists of the North, whose destructive sympathies for the slave compelled the master for the protection of his rights to tighten the chains of bondage.

In Maryland the society which advocated abolition of slavery was forced to dissolve. The Legislature, however, was hostile to a continuation of the African slave trade and instructed the Maryland representatives in Congress to vote to prohibit the importation of slaves from the West Indies or any other foreign country. Back in 1808 the Maryland House of Delegates by a vote of forty-two to four, and the Senate by unanimous vote had approved a Federal law giving Congress the right to regulate slavery.

In 1790 the number of slaves in Maryland totalled 103,036. They had increased to 111,502 by 1810, but began to diminish after that until in 1840 the total was but 89,619. The free blacks had considerably increased, however, for whereas they numbered only 8,943 in 1790 they had increased to 33,469 in 1810 and to 61,938 by 1840.



It was because of the lack of control of so large a group of destitute people of a degraded condition that the importation of new slaves was deplored. Slaves as a rule were greatly attached to their masters until Northern abolitionists spread their fanatical ideas. They made the slaves unhappy, restless and turbulent. Fortunately Maryland was spared the bloody uprising these northerners provoked in Virginia. On a whole Maryland masters were kind and considerate of their slaves and were worshipped in return.

Maryland had a branch of the American Colonization Society and formed a separate colony in Liberia known as "Maryland." An annual appropriation of \$20,000 raised by taxation was spent on the colony on the western shore of Africa. Emigrants were sent to the colony every year, thus Maryland's black population did not grow too fast.

Reform and slavery commanded much time from the government but education which was well seated in Annapolis began to spread throughout the state. In 1816 the Legislature appropriated \$20,000 to be divided between the counties for public schools, and nine school commissioners were named. In 1825 a primary school system was formed.

When the public debt of the Federal Government was finally paid off, Congress decided to distribute the surplus revenue among the states. Maryland got a large sum, \$60,000 of which was dedicated to public education by Act of Legislature assembled here.

In 1827 a spirit of public improvement seized the people and they and the states bought bonds to provide every conceivable improvement. Many of the schemes proved failures and never were undertaken. Maryland, like other states then, was faced with a public debt. In 1836 the Maryland Assembly met to take the sense of the people on an \$8,000,000 expenditure for canals one of which was to connect Annapolis with the Potomac Canal at a cost of \$500,000. The Legislature approved the bill after a violent debate. The visit here of P. T. Barnum's circus lent to the public gayety in 1836.

In 1838 the state under Governor John Miller appropriated \$1,375,000 more to the Canal Company. The face value of the bonds dropped and the Canal Company asked for more funds which the Legislature refused. Large sums had also been lent railroad companies during this period and the state's bonded indebtedness reached \$16,050,000. For a time the canal and railroad companies paid interest on their loans, but by 1840 the state's deficit had become almost double the annual income and alarm was expressed.

On March 24, 1841, the Legislature met here and on April 1 passed an Act providing for valuation and assessment of property



throughout the state and collection of a tax of 20 cents for every \$100 assessment. This tax was soon increased to 25 cents. Several counties, including Anne Arundel, refused to pay the tax and the State collectors met open defiance. In 1844 the people elected a Legislature pledged to restore the credit of the state. It met in Annapolis in December and supported by the newly elected Governor, Thomas G. Pratt, the people submitted to added taxation and showed a desire to restore the State's credit.

The Legislature of 1845 and 1846 passed and confirmed a bill providing for legislative sessions biennially instead of annually. The move was to curtail expenses and allow the state to pay the interest on its public debt. About this time the canal from Washington to Cumberland began to haul coal and the public spirit was greatly raised. The railroads began to prove useful and taxes in arrears were paid to the state, and once again Maryland's bonds were saleable and in demand. By 1848 Maryland had proved that she could pay all interest on debts. Although funds had been provided, the canal to Annapolis was never built, as a compromise was made to give Annapolis, instead, the old steam railroad between here and Elkridge.

Reverend Thomas Robinson, Methodist minister, fell overboard while duck hunting on Saturday, November 30, 1845, and while he managed to get ashore he died of exhaustion.

Due to the pluck of citizens, a fire in the State House in 1846 did little damage. That year in the city election, Richard Swann, Whig, won by thirty votes over D. S. Caldwell, Democratic candidate for Mayor. The Whigs also elected their recorder, William Tell Claude and their aldermanic slate. That year the Democratic Star discontinued publication after four years. On December 14 nine vessels were driven ashore during a gale, and a sloop sank at Tolley's Point, drowning five persons. On December 21 John Johnson of Annapolis was appointed Chancellor of Maryland by Governor Pratt.

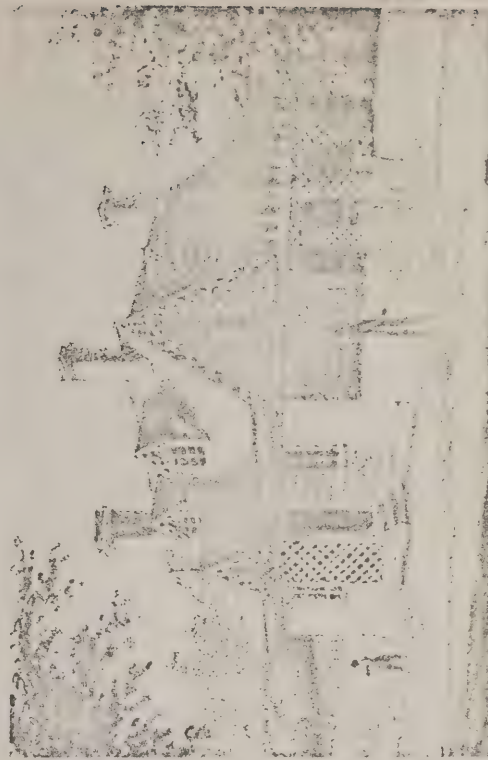
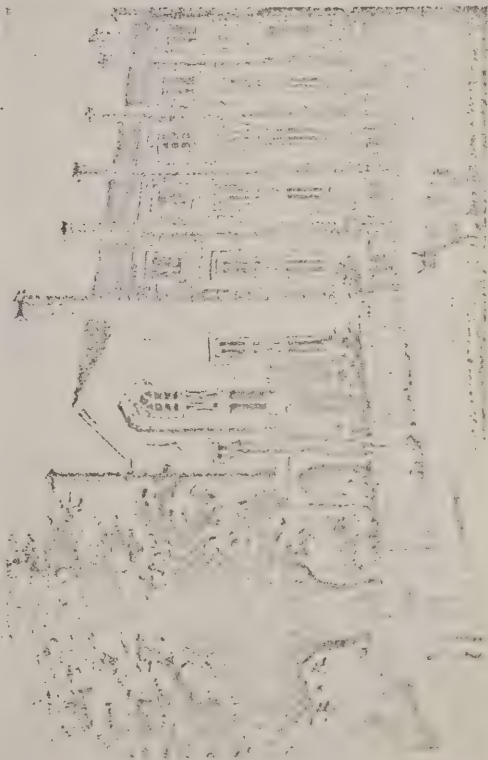
Maryland in 1846 furnished 2,000 men to the United States Army to carry on the war with Mexico. Annapolis, as ever, did her share. in men and arms.

An unfortunate incident occurred in the year 1847. A steamer from Baltimore laden with seven hundred people arrived here to get passengers before continuing to St. Michael's in Talbot County. Included on board were the Eagle Artillerists, and Columbian Riflemen. Before it reached Fell's wharf it was discovered by those ashore that the boat could not accommodate those already aboard let alone the several hundred others, including the local military groups who were to go aboard here. After the steamer had docked it was decided that only the local soldiers would be allowed to embark. Four hours after



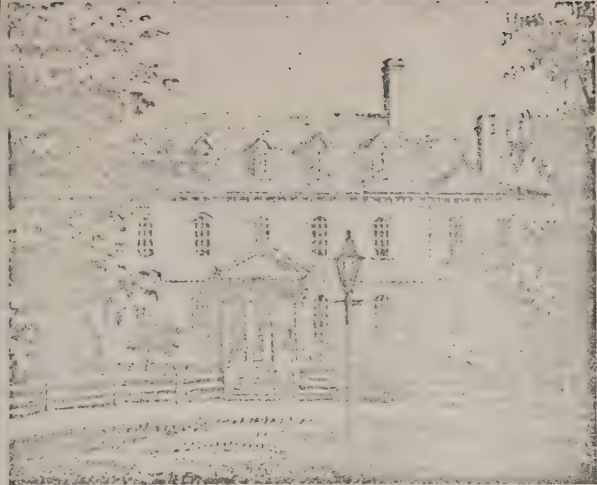


ANNAPOLIS, 1845





OLD CITY HOTEL, 1845



OLD ST. ANNE'S CHURCH,  
1845



McDOWELL HALL  
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE





the boat left Annapolis her skipper Captain Sutton decided that *The Jewess* did not have the power to cross the bay, and ordered the vessel to return to Annapolis. The trip back to Annapolis required five hours. Here the captain announced that he would start for St. Michael's again if one hundred and fifty passengers would disembark, but not a man would go ashore. Finally Captain Sutton tied his steamer to the wharf and turned off the steam. This move led to most of the passengers going ashore to amuse themselves.

Apparently angry that they could not carry out the day's program many of the excursionists from Baltimore behaved in a very disorderly manner, even going into kitchens of hotels where they took what they wanted without paying. Pistols were fired and curses rent the air. Those aboard *The Jewess*, annoyed at the continued delay, began to amuse themselves by tossing objects into the crowd of Annapolitans on the dock. There followed rioting which found brick bats and guns brought into use. Women were rushed to safety. Judge Nicholas Brewer and Constable John Lamb stood between the rival contingents attempting to make peace. As the boat pulled off, firing continued from aboard the steamer and five citizens of Annapolis were wounded. The boat's skipper attempted to get away too quickly and the vessel became wedged between wharves. The local contingent, thoroughly incensed at the wounding of its citizens, brought the State's cannon into position and other Annapolitans returned with loaded guns. It was with difficulty that individual Annapolitans were prevented from shooting to kill. Those handling the cannon were prevented from firing the weapon when Colonel George P. Kane placed himself in front of the cannon and said his friends would have to blow him to bits in order to fire it. While Judge Brewer was attempting to reason with the aroused Annapolitans the ship finally freed itself and escaped. A judicial investigation followed but no one was found responsible for the act and no punishment was meted out.

In 1847 the Whig party was unopposed in the city election. That May the Democratic Herald ceased publication due to the death of George Johnson, proprietor.

Annapolis which had a population of 3,000 in 1845, had 3,500 inhabitants in 1849. During that period Methodists and Presbyterians dominated the religious field, as the handful of Catholics carried on in the old home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and the Episcopalians held services as usual in St. Anne's. The tariff and slavery that year became an issue in the city election between the Whigs and Democrats.

Agriculturists began to leave the state around this time. The rich soil had been run down by continual crops of corn and tobacco without fertilization. Finally agricultural societies were formed in all



the counties and the art of cultivation of the soil ensued. The land quickly paid dividends. Meanwhile Maryland had become a manufacturing as well as commercial and agricultural center. The oyster industry then was at its peak.

Annapolis has ever been loathe to give up its old ways and customs. Until 1854 it had but two watchmen to patrol its streets and cry out the hours of night. The curfew bell on St. Anne's rang out at 9 p. m., when all youths went home to their parents.

The Governor's Guards paraded for the first time on September 12, 1860. This company was disbanded during the Civil War but after it was recuscitated for a time.

The sixty oystermen of the city formed an association in September, 1864, as a protection against oyster pirates. The city then had a population of 913 white males; 913 white females; 236 free Negro males; 297 free Negro females; 249 male slaves and 403 female slaves.



## Chapter IV

### ANNAPOLIS DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Annapolis was faithful to the Federal Government during the Civil War, but probably only because Federal troops arrived in the city at about the time that talk of seceding was ripe. Had the occupation of Maryland been even a week later, however, there is great speculation over whether or not Maryland would have seceded.

Most Annapolitans were sympathetic to the South, and even Union supporters had given up hope of Maryland's remaining with the Union. The Maryland Gazette, leading newspaper of the state, pointed out: "It seems to be the impression that the Legislature will pass an ordinance of secession. The feeling hereabouts is almost unanimous on the subject . . . The excitement here is terrible. No man seems to know what should be done to avert the evil that has come upon us; and all admit that we are utterly powerless to offer any resistance."

About this time Annapolis was fascinated by its first telegraph system. The Maryland Gazette on December 6, 1860, said: "Who will believe it? Nobody. And yet it is a fixed fact that we are to have a telegraph from Annapolis to the Junction. We actually saw the first coil of wire laid on last Saturday. We looked on in a sort of dreaming, wondering, doubting certainty, but had finally to yield to the patent, tangible reality. We saw the poles, and the wire, and we saw the workmen putting them in their proper places, therefore, we were compelled to believe. The work is under the management of Mr. Joshua Brown, and will be pushed to completion with the utmost dispatch." On February 28, 1861, three months later, the completion of the line was announced in the Gazette.

Identified with the Southern States by their institutions, their traditions and their interests, Annapolis and Maryland did not take kindly to Republicanism. The exciting election of 1860, resulting in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, reflected well the tone of the people of the entire state.

In Anne Arundel County, Lincoln received just three votes; in Annapolis, one in the First District and one in the Second District. The county vote for all the candidates resulted as follows: Bell, 1041; Breckinridge, 1017; Douglas, 98; Lincoln, 3.





On November 22, with talk of secession ripe, there was a great military display in Annapolis, in which seven companies participated. Miss Elizabeth Murdock, on behalf of the women of Annapolis, presented one of the companies, the Governor's Guards, with a large American flag, and three cheers for the Union were given with a hearty good will and enthusiasm by the crowd watching the ceremonies. But the state authorities as well as the people felt a crisis was at hand, and the martial spirit in the people at this time showed an undefined desire to prepare for the "arbitrament of the sword." On Christmas a patrol guarded the South River section, a rumor having been spread of an intended insurrection of slaves.

Although several other states had given full intention of dissolving their relations with the Federal Government, Marylanders in December, 1860, were still debating what was the proper course for our state to pursue.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities between the states of the Union, Governor Hicks was petitioned by Thomas G. Pratt, Spriggs Harwood, J. S. Franklin, N. H. Green, Llevellyn Boyle, and J. Pinkney to convene the Legislature "to consider the present momentous crisis, the dissensions in the Union." Governor Hicks refused this plea.

Thomas J. Wilson, then editor of the Maryland Gazette, thus voiced his sentiments: "Our own opinion is that Maryland should declare that her soil shall not be the battle ground for the fanatics who are so eager to dye their hands in each other's blood. To declare that, whilst her borders are free of transit to all who are on missions of peace, they shall never be crossed by Northern men or Southern men in arms . . . We no longer urge hope for the Union. We now counsel men to look to the defense of the state, and to provide for her welfare when strife shall cease."

Maryland, however, gave little thought to the idea of trying to become a separate state, and in 1861 the Gazette changed front and is found violently denouncing the secessionists who were attempting to take the state from affiliation with the Federal Government.

The entire populace of Annapolis appeared disturbed. Prayer was held in the churches that the Union not be wrecked. On January 17, 1861 a meeting was held here of which Dr. Dennis Claude was appointed president, and Colonel John Walton and Dr. Edward Jacob, vice-presidents, which gathering passed a series of resolutions which were forwarded to the state. The resolutions denied the authority of the state to secede; declared the duty of the general government was to protect itself if any state should attempt to withdraw from the Union, and that whilst they regretted the election of Abraham Lincoln, they could see nothing in it that should impair the integrity of the nation.



In February, 1861, the Gazette was especially denunciatory of the "Hotspur" Southerners, saying: "Has it ever occurred to you, reader, that our present troubles might never have come out but for the overweening pride and audacity of Southern politicians?" At the same time the Gazette expressed contempt for President Lincoln's night flight through Maryland and reported that Governor Hicks could obtain any federal office of his liking from President Lincoln provided Maryland declared for the Union.

On Tuesday, February 5, a Palmetto Flag was hoisted near St. Anne's church. It was soon hauled down and torn to pieces. The week before a meeting of working men of Annapolis was held, L. W. Seabrook being made president; Colonel John Walton, vice-president; Norman Leslie, secretary, and John E. Stalder, James E. Hopkins, John R. Magruder, Benjamin Hopkins, and Andrew E. Chaney were made a committee to draft resolutions. The resolutions which were adopted declared unalterable attachment to the Union; that secession was no remedy for the grievous ills under which the slaveholding states have been so long suffering, and that the citizens assembled had full confidence in the patriotism and integrity of Governor Hicks. Shortly thereafter the Federalists were victorious in the city election.

The Naval Academy began to pulsate to the war news. Under orders, the cannon were removed from the battery to the practice ship, *Constitution*. The ship also took on supplies and the Academy watchmen were armed with pistols.

On March 28, 1861, the Gazette advised its readers to "Let Maryland be kept in the power of true Union men. Let secession and all other hideousisms be kept in the dust." On April 14 the Gazette declared "He who is not for the Union is against it. There is no half way place—no middle ground." From that point on the Gazette fought for Governor Hicks' stand against secession, and was critical of the group urging immediate secession. In Annapolis the issue was brought to a head on April 1 and the result was the 'Union Ticket' headed by John R. Magruder for Mayor, won the election. The Gazette editor was elected Recorder on the same ticket. He later became Secretary of State.

Shortly after the election of the new officers of Annapolis, the first actual activities of war began to be enacted. The telegraph line, but a year old, began to pulsate with stirring reports. Under orders from Washington, the practice ship *Constitution*—(Old Ironsides)—was fully supplied with oil and candles, and cannon and ammunition loaded on its decks. On April 11, the Gazette printed its first story about war.





News of the attack upon Federal troops by the mob at Baltimore created great excitement in Annapolis. Partisans on both sides were dissatisfied; the Southern sympathizers indignant that Union troops should march through Maryland, and Northern sympathizers enraged that their fellow-citizens should thus attack the Union forces.

The ship *Maryland*, bearing the Second Division of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, under the command of Brigadier-General Benjamin F. Butler, appeared outside the harbor of Annapolis without warning, and succeeded in taking the frigate *Constitution*, for many years used as a training ship for the naval students, out in the Bay. Another ship bearing more soldiers joined the *Maryland* later in the day.

Governor Hicks, realizing that the troops were about to attempt a landing in Annapolis, implored that they not be landed in Maryland, as serious results might be expected. General Butler replied that, with due respect to the sovereignty of the State of Maryland, the troops were to be landed on the Naval Academy grounds, and later marched to Washington, there to protect the National Capitol.

The Southern sentiment of the city had been displayed a few days before General Butler landed when a Confederate flag was hoisted on a pole on West Street. The leading spirits in the demonstration were August S. Bryan, Levi Tayman, William H. Cassaway and John S. Sewell. A Union crowd of men attempted to pull the flag down but when William H. Mills was halfway up the pole, Thomas Basil, a merchant and member of the Governor's Guards, rushed up pointing a musket at Mills exclaiming: "Come down there or I'll shoot!" Mills dropped to the ground immediately. Soon afterwards Judge Alexander B. Hagner's request that the flag be taken down to avoid fighting was acceded to.

Immediately after April 19, General Butler began to land troops here. Thousands passed through the city enroute to Washington, and Annapolis became one of the most important military ports of the Federal Government, and to experience the results of this distinction in a scarcity of provisions. Troops, munitions of war and, provisions arrived and departed daily from the Naval Academy which had been made a depot.

Fortunately the soldiers located here were well behaved and treated all citizens courteously, for the occupation of the city was not accomplished without political throes that threatened to make Maryland the theatre of the war itself.

On April 22 the Legislature had met at Frederick to consider the State's attitude as President Lincoln had called for Maryland's quota of troops to defend the capital from the Southern Army. After the



legislators had decided that secession was impossible due to the presence of Federal troops they began immediately a diplomatic correspondence with the Federal authorities, through Governor Hicks as to the use of Maryland's levy. The Maryland Gazette expressed elation that the troops had arrived in time to prevent secession, and the paper assured the public that the government would appropriate funds for protection of the city.

Finally, the Federal Government agreed not to send any troops out of Maryland, except around Washington where they would be used only to defend that city. Governor Hicks said that the people of Maryland were hostile to the Union and could not be controlled. He stated that he feared conflict in Annapolis and urged that troops located here be removed at once, and that no more Federal troops be sent through Maryland. Governor Hicks informed Maryland's soldiers that they were not to be used on the aggressive against the South, which order, provoked the following reply from President Lincoln: "The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of our country when a general defense of the American Union with forces designed for the defense of its capital, was not unwelcome anywhere in the State of Maryland, and certainly not in Annapolis, then, as now, the capital of that patriotic state and then also one of the capitals of the Union." Later President Lincoln sent word that he hoped that eighty years could not have obliterated all the other noble sentiment in Maryland.

The Federal Government agreed, however, to march its troops enroute through Maryland outside of Baltimore to prevent further disorder and attacks. In regards to this order Governor Hicks received the following telegram from President Lincoln: "I desire to consult with you and the Mayor of Baltimore relative to preserving the peace of Maryland. Please come immediately by special train."

After this conference Governor Hicks was more insistent than ever that army officials should not send any more men through Maryland. He said again that troops should be withdrawn from Annapolis to prevent bloodshed, holding "the excitement here is very great. I think the Federal Government ought to take its men elsewhere." At this point General Butler stepped in and contended that the United States Army was not composed of Northerners, but instead the militia of the United States. He announced that further debate on the issue of troops coming here was useless and that they would be landed at the Naval Academy.

Governor Hicks in great desperation urged General Butler that the troops not be allowed to tarry here but be taken to Washington as quickly as possible.





On April 23 Governor Hicks protested the action of the Federal troops in taking over the Annapolis-Elkridge Railroad. General Butler declared that the move would not have been taken had not citizens taken up the rails of the road to prevent the line from being used by the Federal troops. The government replaced the rails and ran the line under the supervision of soldiers. At the same time General Butler offered Annapolis his troops to protect the city from another reported uprising of slaves. Governor Hicks in a rather sarcastic reply stated that the only favor the troops could do the city was to leave it. Meanwhile ships brought more soldiers here almost daily and finally Governor Hicks said: "I can give no other council then that we shall array ourselves for Union and peace and thus preserve our soil from being polluted with the blood of our brethren."

The people of Annapolis remained indignant against the Union, but lacked the power to put their feelings into force. However, it wasn't long before the passage of troops through the city ceased to stir up any excitement. The Gazette attempted to temper the populace with comment that the city was powerless to oppose the Federal forces and, while indignant at being made a government military post, the Gazette adds, "No doubt now secession is at a discount in Annapolis, because such a thing now makes a disagreeable impression in the minds of the troops. It is the thing now to be a Union man."

Thus it seems that Annapolis by fear of force rather than favor started through the war on the Federal side.

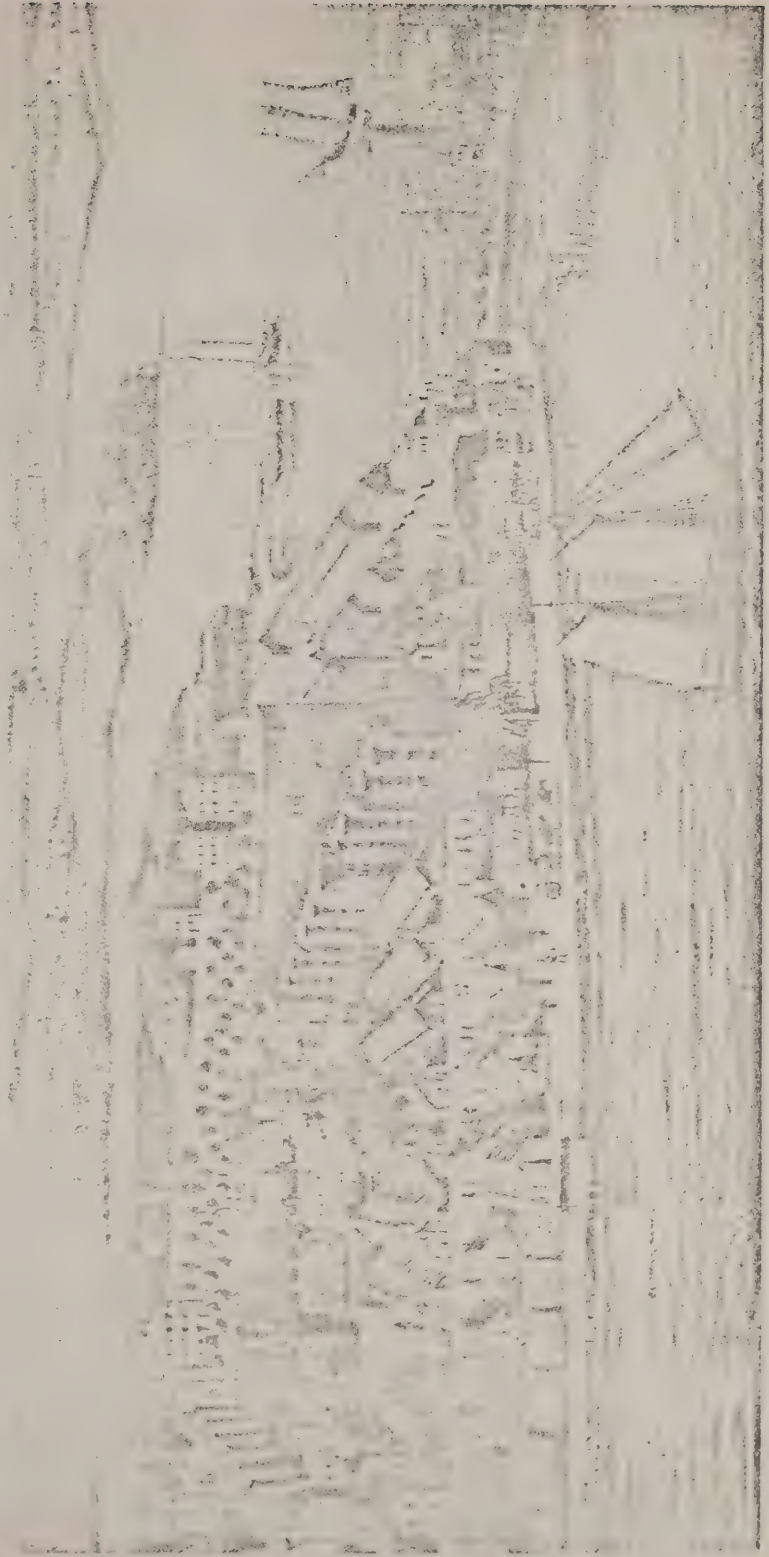
On May 13 the government laid a spur of railroad from the station to the Naval Academy via College Creek so that munitions could be taken directly from the Academy to Washington. The Naval Academy midshipmen having gone to Newport, the Army again took possession of old Fort Severn. The Army frequently paraded through the city's streets to impress the citizens with its strength.

Federal occupation of the city gradually and firmly put a damper on all comment against the Union, and it was not long before citizens found it unwise to talk about seceding, yet on July 21, 1861, when the report of the battle of Bull Run reached the city, Southern sympathizers marched through the streets in jubilation. The Federal troops soon became severe towards demonstrations, however, and Marylanders even found it a dangerous combination to put the colors, red and white in juxtaposition in their articles of dress.

On May 30, the Gazette reports: "By order of Governor Hicks, the National Flag will be displayed every day from the dome of the State House. The cheering sight will, we hope, add fervor to the Union Cause, and will shame away the remnant of treason which is yet skulking in the 'Ancient City,' waiting its opportunity to again







THE NAVAL ACADEMY DURING THE CIVIL WAR

The Academy was turned over to the Army in 1861 for use as an Army hospital. Note that the old mulberry tree is still standing over the temporary barracks. This tree, which antedated the Revolutionary War, was destroyed by a storm in 1895. Memorial Hall now stands over the site of this famous tree.





THE NAVAL ACADEMY, 1870

This view of the Academy is from the cupola of the "new" midshipmen's quarters. At the extreme left is the steam buildings; left center is Stripling Row consisting of the observatory, gym, and "old" midshipmen's quarters; center at the end of the walk are the "old" Superintendent's House and Breckman Row; extreme right are the "new" Row and Chapel. In the foreground is the Tripoli Monument and to the right of the walk, surrounded by trees and shrubbery is the Tripoli Monument. At the dock are the *Santee*, *Constellation*, and *Dade* that still stands in the same location.





suppress free speech and free action, and to inaugurate a new 'reign of terror' in our midst. There need be little fear of this, however, for the traitors are known, every man of them, and we trust, condign punishment will be meted out to every one who shall again dare to raise his hand against our liberties."

Those whose ardent sympathies for the secessionists were too plainly shown were summarily made prisoners of war. Some men left the city and in Virginia enlisted in the Confederacy. Their wives and women relatives here assisted the Confederacy by doing all that was in their power to comfort the Confederate prisoners brought to Annapolis at Camp Parole, Camp Burnside and Camp Annapolis Junction.

During the Civil War, Annapolis and Anne Arundel County had over 200 men in the Confederate service. The rival Maryland regiments fought hand to hand at Front Royal, Va., in May, 1861, and the larger Northern force was routed.

Captain Raphael Semmes, who resigned from the United States Navy in 1861 to join the Confederate Navy, was the most famous and destructive commander in the Southern command. As commander of the *Alabama*, an English-built cruiser which the Confederacy bought and maintained as a commerce-destroyer, he is credited with capturing and sinking seventy vessels of the United States, before the *Alabama* was sunk in the engagement with the superior armed U. S. Cruiser *Kearsarge* off the coast of Cherbourg, France, on June 19, 1864.

Federal troops attempted to lessen the ire against their presence here by showing that they had not come to take away the slaves or free those in bondage. However, a slave owned by Daniel T. Hyde ran away to the Naval Academy and Hyde went after him. The soldiers hid the Negro in a hogshead and then formed around Hyde with a threat of mobbing him in such a menacing manner that the citizen felt himself lucky to escape with his life.

During this period Baltimore merchants who were pro-Union and who had been compelled to leave Baltimore attempted to locate here but Annapolis would not have them despite the commercial rivalry between Baltimore and Annapolis.

Arms kept near the city, which were to have been smuggled South, were seized by Federal troops.

In June Charles B. Calvert, a Unionist, was elected to Congress by a vote of 2 to 1 over Benjamin G. Harris, Democrat.

Considerable excitement was created in Annapolis by the release on June 25, by the Federal Government, of Philadelphia oyster boats



held here by order of Maryland officials for violation of the dredging laws. It seems that the owners of the vessels represented to the authorities in Washington that their craft had been unlawfully captured by the secessionists from Annapolis, who had torn down the national flag from their masts, trampled it under foot and cheered lustily for the traitor, Jefferson Davis. Because the government credited this unjustified charge the oystermen were allowed to return home without facing Maryland's accusation.

On July 25, Annapolis became the hospital camp for Federal sick and wounded and again the people of Annapolis protested, in vain, to the Federal Government.

Colonel R. Riddle Roberts, new commander of the fort, agreed to turn all fleeing slaves back to their masters, as a gesture of peace towards the town's civilians.

Finally, a Union Home Guard was organized here. Its officers were: Captain Roger Bellis; Lieutenant, William Hubbard, Jr.; Orderly Sergeant, Norman Leslie; Second Lieutenant, Michael Kernin; Corporals, William H. Bellis, John Ireland and Julian Brewer. This move brought the military feeling out very strongly and, finally, the Southern members of the Governor's Guard resigned and formed a new company under Captain W. G. Tuck. A Zouave Corps of eighty was formed under the command of Captain W. N. Hubbard. That part of the old Governor's Guard leaning to the secessionists, paraded without arms and the Maryland Gazette suggested it was "a great outrage to permit them to keep their organization as they would join the Confederates if the opportunity presented itself."

Eleven Confederate prisoners were brought here on September 1, and the ladies of Southern proclivities paid them marked attention.

In 1862 Burnside's Expedition to Roanoke Island made its rendezvous in Annapolis and a camp for paroled prisoners was established on the St. John's College campus in the rear of the buildings. This camp was eventually moved to Camp Parole, two miles from Annapolis where thousands of paroled prisoners were constantly quartered during the war. The preparations for the embarkation of the expedition of General Burnside added greatly to the already military atmosphere of the town. Thirty thousand troops poured into the city while the broad harbor of Annapolis was filled with transports for the invading army. This expedition brought General Grant to Annapolis where he conferred with Burnside and Admiral Meade in the old City Hotel. During this time a native of Anne Arundel County, Welch Owings, did outstanding spy duty for the Confederate army.



The City Assembly Rooms, headquarters of the Provost Guard caught fire during the occupation, but the Federal Government paid for the damages.

In 1863 the Gazette editor said: "With me it is the Union—the whole Union first, last and all the time."

On September 5, 1863, the steam ferry boat *Ready* arrived for use on the Severn.

Annapolis at this time was thoroughly policed by a military guard. Paroled prisoners found in the city without a pass were immediately picked up. A Federal draft was carried out here without bloodshed or violence. The recruiting was done by Thomas N. Pindle after several others had refused the post. The Gazette termed those giving the draft "Loyal Highlanders."

On September 10, Basil McNew was arrested and taken to the guard house for uttering disloyal sentiments. While jailed, he vociferously hurrahed for the Southern Confederacy and Jeff Davis. He was kept imprisoned for some time at Fort McHenry. The authorities also sent Samuel Topper, alias William McIntosh, to Fort McHenry on the charge of being a spy. He was arrested here on July 3, 1863, and was kept for some time in the Annapolis jail.

Maryland Democrats were continually looked upon by Federalists as traitors. The County Democrats sent to the Maryland Convention, namely, Benjamin Tongue, Dr. J. W. Waugh, Spriggs Harwood and James Sandford, all favored dissolution of the Union and recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The Maryland Gazette urged that they be arrested. Dr. Thomas J. Franklin, the Democratic candidate for Senator, was arrested on the day of election.

Annapolis in 1863 had 545 white and 147 colored first class soldiers and 163 white and 22 colored second class soldiers, in the Union Army.

All saloons were closed during this period and all persons caught selling liquor had their property confiscated.

The county Democrats feared military interference in the county election of 1863 and few voters went to the polls. Even so, while the Federalists carried the city by an amazing 2 to 1 majority, in the rural sections, where soldier's weren't watching, the citizens expressed their anti-union sentiments and the Democrats swept to an easy general victory.

During the war the right of elective franchise was uncertain in Annapolis and depended entirely upon the orders issued by the General in the military department of Maryland. New qualifications for





voters were formulated (in the test oaths) whose chief objurgation was that the electors had no sympathy for the South or secession. Soldiers on duty here swore that they had come into Maryland with the purpose of making the state their home. While this oath was amusing it allowed the military contingent to vote. Many citizens not willing to take the oath were disfranchised. Voters who did appear at the polls, and who refused to take the oath of allegiance were not allowed to cast a ballot, and were arrested and taken to Baltimore where all, with exception of Governor Pratt and Colonel Nicholson, were released after promising not to give aid or comfort to Southern Confederacy. Governor Pratt and Colonel Nicholson were held at Fortress Munroe, where the Governor in order to run the state decided to take the oath. Colonel Nicholson never did take the oath but was eventually released. Members of the bar were among those arrested for declining to take the oath. They threatened to have the grand jury indict the election judges and clerks without success. Among those who refused to take the oath were: George M. Duvall, Joseph H. Nicholson, Oliver Miller, D. Claude Handy, Robert W. Tate, William Tell Claude, Thomas G. Pratt, Thomas Franklin, James Revell, Martin Revell, Nicholas H. Green and Edward Boyle.

In 1863 Robert Bellis lost a leg at Gettysburg and was made a Second Lieutenant in the Invalid Corps. The same year the city asked the Legislature to provide it with a fire engine, but the engine was not secured until 1883 when Dr. Abram Claude was Mayor.

Annapolis was saddened on May 10, 1863, when word was received of the death of General Thomas A. "Stonewall" Jackson who had been wounded on May 2 by his own men while performing a brilliant military maneuver at Chancellorsville. General Jackson had been an idol to Southern sympathizers here since his victory at Bull Run and his repeated successes had stamped him as the military genius of the war. Jackson, like Cromwell, blended the devoutness of the Puritan with the severity of the soldier. He never began a battle without a prayer, and after a victory publicly gave thanks to God. When this college professor and West Point graduate who became the hero of his native Virginia, was wounded General Robert E. Lee said: "General Jackson has lost his left arm, I have lost my right one." Even the Gazette, hostile to the South, remarked that "a great man and soldier had passed," and told of how Jackson had once gone hungry so that his horse, "which had to carry him," could have the last few grains of corn. General Jackson's death seemed to shatter the feeling that the "Army of Virginia" was invincible and much of the South's success passed along with the great military tactician who knew not the humiliation of defeat.



In 1864 Alexander Randail of Annapolis, a graduate of St. John's College, was elected Attorney General of Maryland. That year St. John's was conducting classes in the City Hall due to the government's using all the college buildings. Only vaccinated students were admitted as smallpox had been prevalent in Annapolis for some time.

In February Russian ships visited here and a Russian sailor named Demidorf was killed by an American Navy man. Demidorf was buried in the National Cemetery here. The same winter a company of negroes camped on the St. John's College campus due to their inability to embark owing to the ice jammed harbor. The visiting negroes paraded frequently and many local colored men were induced to enlist in the Union Army.

That year the Unionists kept control of the city government, Solomon Philips being elected Mayor over his Anti-Huckster rival. The Democrats, however, continued to sweep the county.

General Ulysess S. Grant and his staff arrived in Annapolis on April 12, 1864, on which day Colonel Thomas J. Wilson, former editor of the Gazette, returned here as a Paymaster of the U. S. Army.

In June subscription books were "to be seen" for the Annapolis Water Works. The same summer barbers decided to no longer work on Sundays.

In July, 1864, General Early of the Confederate Army began to invade Maryland and steps to fortify Annapolis were begun. Citizens were compelled to help throw up earthen embankments. The Federalists were fearful of an attack because a battle here would mean that they would have to guard secessionists in Annapolis as well as fight the enemy. Some Annapolis citizens of Union leaning used arms to break into the homes of Southern supporters and force the occupants to help on the breastworks. Democrats were so persecuted during this period that some fled the city. The situation was made worse when some persons who actually favored the secessionists, but who had taken an oath of allegiance to the Union, were drafted into the Federal Army. Many tried to get relieved of this duty with suddenly thought up ailments and others hired substitutes. Throughout most of the war Annapolis had men in both armies, and frequently boyhood friends clashed with each other.

In late July, 1864, Annapolis became excited over an alleged haunted house. Violent knocks and noises were heard and families who moved in always left in a hurry. It was finally discovered that negroes who wanted to use the house were the "spooks."

Annapolis was ever on the alert throughout the war to see that it did not furnish more than its quota of soldiers.





Upon cessation of hostilities in 1865 when General Lee was obliged to surrender his starved army, Union and Confederate soldiers returned to their homes here and were friends again. A Confederate officer was even invited to the Federal Army Post to deliver an oration on the dead of both armies. The Federal Army had 2,666,999 men in arms of which number 359,528 died. The Confederate Army never exceeded 500,000 men. The South's casualty list totaled less than 100,000.

By September 2 Annapolis had lost all but four companies of its soldiers and on October 1 the Naval Academy was returned to the Navy and the midshipmen with Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter as superintendent.

After the Civil War was over Annapolis did a great deal to help the South to recover. Much of Maryland's trade and commerce had been with the Southern states. Our citizens sent funds to relieve the suffering in the actual theatre of the war. Maryland commerce picked up as soon as hostilities ceased. During the war Maryland ships were watched by the Federal Government for fear they would carry supplies to the Southern Army.



## Chapter V

### ANNAPOLIS 1865-1898

The ending of the Civil War so delighted Annapolis that everyone seemed to take a new lease on life. The city was again gay socially. Unfortunately a few families left town. However, forty new houses were begun and lots became so much in demand that none were available. The city got the baseball fever and a town team was formed with Edward C. Gantt as president of the club. A town clock was placed in the tower of St. Anne's Church. Building and Loan Associations sprang up and the Maryland Hotel Corporation was established. Fires, arsons and robberies alone heckled the city, an attempt even being made to blow up the steam ferry boat.

Voters here again went to the polls without fear and Democrats swept every office in the city and county. The political corruptions noted throughout most of the nation following the Civil War reflected, however, upon the Naval Academy. The shamefulness of flaunting evils is evinced in this advertisement: "United States Naval Academy—A cadet vacancy to be filled before June. Parties of means address congressman. Box —. No office."

Four fathers and three students of the Redemptionist College of this city while on a sailing party were overtaken by a storm on July 9, 1866, and during the night which followed several drowned. It was the first accident of any kind since the Redemptorist Order was founded in Italy in November 9, 1792. In 1866 Dr. Henry Barnard, pioneer in Annapolis school work, was made President of St. John's College. He re-organized the college during the six months he served, resigning to become United States Commissioner of Education. In 1869 one of the gayest of parties was given for Secretary of Navy A. E. Borie, other ranking naval officers and their ladies. During the day officers and midshipmen of the Naval Academy and marines of the local post paraded. Secretary Borie expressed approval of the city and of the discipline noted at the Naval Academy.

The Republican party made its debut in the election of April 5, 1869, but Augustus Gassaway was elected Mayor and all the other Democrats on the slate enjoyed majorities between three and four to one. S. T. McCullough was elected recorder and John H. Thomas, John Hammond, John T. Hyde, Dr. George Wells and W. B. Gardner, aldermen. The defeated Republican slate was W. O. Bige-



low for mayor, Nicholas Brewer for recorder, and J. Guest King, Grafton Monroe, Thomas K. Jones, C. A. Sullivan and M. R. Casler for aldermen. The Republicans attempted to use the steam roller tactics of the Federalists, and citizens generally expressed their disapproval at the polls.

The Legislature in 1870 authorized the Mutual Building Association of Annapolis to build a bridge across Spa Creek to connect Annapolis with Horn Point. St. John's had grown to an enrollment of two hundred and twenty-five. The Taney statue located on the State House hill was unveiled in December, 1872. For a number of years the Annapolis court house continued to be the scene of many celebrated trials removed from other counties. During the celebrated Nicholson-Hollahan murder trial in 1873 the latter prisoner ran amuck in the court room and seriously hurt Assistant Marshall Frey. Finally it took Judge Hayden to realize that the crowd was killing Hollahan for his attack. When order was restored and Hollahan became conscious he demanded that they kill him then. The prisoners were both put in irons and the trial proceeded. Before sentence was passed Judge Hayden ordered that the irons be removed as he would not sentence a man in irons.

Don Pedro II, the last Emperor of Brazil, visited here in 1875 some years before his banishment. The city's population which had advanced to 6,244 in 1870 had increased to 7,142 by 1880. Including the five hundred navy folk the city had doubled its population since 1845, the date of the establishment of the Naval Academy.

The question of prohibition came before the voters in December, 1882, and Annapolis gave five hundred and fifty of the six hundred and fifty majority in favor of prohibition. Violators were severely punished for eighteen months, after which private clubs sprang up where men drank as they pleased, without fear of the law. In April, 1886, Annapolis reversed by a majority in excess of five hundred its verdict of 1882. Business revived somewhat with the return of liquor.

Serious fires continued to destroy much property and a number of persons were burned to death, but in 1883 the city got its first fire engine. The Evening Capital commenced in 1883 as a daily afternoon paper. Annapolis then had in addition to the Maryland Gazette, its most influential newspaper, The Anne Arundel Advertiser and The Record. The Local Improvement Association of Annapolis was formed in 1884 with F. B. Mayer as president, L. G. Gassaway, M. Oliver and C. E. Munroe, vice-presidents, J. Wirt Randall, secretary, and Julian Brewer, treasurer. The association encouraged improvement of the circles, the planting of trees, better streets, more direct routes, offered its every assistance to the Naval





Academy and suggested the formation of a Planning Commission. At that time the State Museum located here was growing in importance. It owed its conception to Frank B. Mayer who suggested it. The Museum was established as a part of the Land Office. Citizens contributed valuable articles.

President Arthur accompanied by most of his cabinet members, officials of the diplomatic corps, Lieut. General Sheridan, Admiral Porter and several ministers to the United States visited Annapolis and the Naval Academy on May 26, 1884, and was elaborately entertained. On June 3, Democrats of Anne Arundel County passed a resolution urging that Samuel J. Tilden be nominated for the office of which he was deprived in 1876. His victory they agreed "will provide a reform in the tariff, the abatement of the burdens of taxation and the restoration of official honesty and purity." The Republican primary in 1884 was marked by fights, demonstrations and attempts at ballot stuffing. The ticket which favored Dr. William Bishop, colored, as delegate to the congressional convention was successful receiving two hundred and fifty-two votes to one hundred seventy-three. On November 28 that year citizens mobbed and killed George Buscoe, colored, for an alleged assault on a white girl. Captain Junken of Annapolis left on May 15, 1885, to finish the marking of the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia. On June 9, that year a new pier was built at Bay Ridge making that resort an outstanding vacationing spot. The new gas plant was completed that month. In July the Annapolis glass works got underway. July also was marked by charges laid before Governor Lloyd by Sergeant Irvin of the Fifth Maryland Infantry, accusing Col. Stewart Brown, his commanding officer, of being "inefficient, incapable, and obnoxious to the regiment." The incident startled the public as it had never been known before for a subordinate soldier to lay charges against his superior.

Trade began to decline here in 1886. The city was still feeling the abuses forced upon the city during the Civil War by Federal authorities. Annapolis had many Southern sympathizers and they were generally of the richer class. Some left the city after the war and their trade was greatly missed. Planters from Anne Arundel County came to Annapolis regularly for supplies but their wants were meager compared to the days before the Civil War when each property owner had slaves to feed. The abolition of slavery was a great blow to Annapolis and surrounding country. The oyster trade alone helped to check the depression, although occupation of the city by the army at President Lincoln's order marked the beginning of Annapolis' commercial decline. Socially, Annapolis continued to hold its head up, and meetings and celebrations were frequent. In July, 1886, the railroad from Annapolis to Bay Ridge was completed to the



pleasure of excursionists. The city had the finest transportation in the state and beaches began to pay dividends to owners. On December 27, 1886, the Anne Arundel County Historical Society celebrated its first anniversary. At this meeting General Bradley T. Johnson read a paper on "The Battle of the Severn." The DeKalb monument was unveiled on August 16, 1886. It was received from Ephraim Keyser, young Baltimore sculptor, following an elaborate address. The Amateur Dramatic Society of the Naval Academy gave its first entertainment on January 15, 1887, Governor Lloyd and wife being among the guests. The Baltimore Shortline Railroad opened for freight and passenger business on March 9, 1887. The run to Baltimore took one hour and twenty minutes. Heretofore, communication between Baltimore and Annapolis was maintained by water and the Annapolis-Elkridge Railroad.

Lieutenant John W. Danenhower, one of the survivors of the Jeannette Expedition to the Polar regions, committed suicide on April 20 at the Naval Academy by shooting himself. He was laboring under melancholy produced from the grounding of the U. S. ship *Constellation* in the Chesapeake Bay while he was in command. On January 30, 1888, it was announced that mercantile business in Annapolis totalled \$200,000 for the past year. Population of Anne Arundel County was estimated at 30,000. In February, 1888, oyster dredgers defied oyster police by dredging on forbidden grounds, precipitating a fight in which Captain Whitehurst of the dredgers was mortally wounded.

President Grover Cleveland commuted the sentence of cadets dismissed from the Academy for hazing to thirty days of confinement and deprivation of one-hour of their annual leave, on August 18, 1888. That year new glass ballot boxes were used here for the first time. Annapolis was lighted by electricity for the initial time on July 1, 1889, and citizens welcomed the fact that the lights attracted mosquitos from their homes and allowed them to work around their houses at night. On June 2 another attempt was made to burn the St. John's College gymnasium, and students were accused as they were anxious to get a new gymnasium. The city's population was 7,282 in June, 1890, not counting navy folk. The same June a number of persons were arrested here for playing ball on Sunday. The new Australian ballot was used locally on November 4. Building booms were reported in the Murray Hill section of Annapolis and in West Annapolis.

A hurricane unroofed houses and damaged property in and around Annapolis in February, 1893. That year the Naval Academy appropriation totaled \$20,607,000. President Grover Cleveland visited here on June 18, 1894, aboard the lighthouse tender *Maple*. On





June 21 the Court of Appeals reversed a decision of the lower court in the St. Margaret's Church case, holding that it is not in the power of the registrar of the church to determine who are and who are not members of the church. In July Governor Brown presided over a state-wide teachers meeting.

In 1894 the 200th anniversary of Annapolis as Maryland's capital was celebrated with a parade; speeches were made at afternoon and night sessions, and a masquerade ball was held. Several lives were lost, and communication with the outside world was severed by a severe storm in February, 1895. Due to the Spanish-American trouble a new activity was noted in the city, for midshipmen were sent here in greater numbers and construction of the new Academy was started. A large temperance meeting was conducted on October 18, presided over by W. F. Childs. In 1896 funds were authorized for a new high school building here. On April 10 that year the naval committee approved of a \$21,000 appropriation to pave Hanover Street from Maryland Avenue to Wagner Street, and King George Street from College Avenue to the creek. The State firemen's convention was held here in June, 1897, which year the city tax rate was reduced from 83 to 70 cents. Local newspapers printed cartoons attacking Spain's treatment of Cubans. The City Council during this period were enthused over paving the city's streets with belgian blocks. It cost \$7,556 to pave Main Street with these blocks.

Two Annapolitans were lost in the sinking of the *Maine* off the Cuban coast in February, 1898. Eight other Marylanders were reported as missing. The Naval Academy immediately began to prepare for war and on April 2 Naval Academy cadets were graduated several months ahead of schedule and were immediately sent to the war zone as Congress, by a vote of 322 to 19 had directed the President to intervene in Cuba. The Maryland National Guards left here in late April and Annapolis became intensely patriotic. Many local men volunteered, and altogether the city furnished two hundred white volunteers.



## Chapter VI

### ANNAPOLIS 1898-1937

As a fourth of July present in 1898 the American nation received word from Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Fleet, that he offered the people the whole Spanish fleet which he had conquered.

On July 8, Captain P. H. Cooper, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, was advised that the Spanish officers would be imprisoned at the Academy, the senior Spanish officers in the bachelors' quarters and the junior officers in the cadet quarters.

As planned, Rear-Admiral Don Pascual Cervera y Topete, with forty-five other Spanish naval officers and their servants arrived here on July 16. Rear-Admiral McNair, who had relieved Captain Cooper the day before as Superintendent of the Academy, sent Lieut. W. S. Benson aboard ship with parole blanks which the Spanish officers were asked to sign before they landed. The prisoners refused to sign the paroles which included a pledge that they would be "obedient" to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy while in Annapolis. Admiral Cervera waved aside the parole saying he would give his word and he refused to advise his subordinates to sign. Later all the Spanish officers except Captain Antonia Eulate signed the paroles. Eulate said, "My word is as good as the Admiral's." As a result for a time Eulate was not allowed outside the Academy walls. The others had the freedom of Annapolis from 8 a. m. until sun down.

Admiral Cervera was given a royal reception ashore by Captain White, and was taken to Admiral McNair's office, and later escorted to a private home in Buchanan Row where he was surprised to find the house decorated with fresh cut flowers.

After the prisoners were delivered to the Academy they expressed great delight and surprise at their reception and treatment. On arrival they had been morose and despondent in their sad plight but finding that they would be treated as gentlemen they soon became cheery and respectful. They had expected to be placed in prison cells, a fate other nations would have meted out to them. Instead they were treated as guests and in return they gave no trouble, and always stood at attention at "colors." The United States was the first nation to show a kindly and humane attitude toward prisoners.



On July 20, the U. S. S. *Harvard* brought thirty-four more prisoners here, but they were placed in quarantine for a time because yellow fever had broken out among the Spanish enlisted men imprisoned at Portsmouth. Six of the Spanish sailors had been killed aboard the *Harvard* before she sailed for Annapolis when American guards mistook fright among the seamen for a mutiny and fired amongst the six hundred prisoners to scare them.

The Spanish officers quartered here were handsome men but showed the strain of having been rescued only by swimming from burning and exploding ships after undergoing a severe bombardment. None had any clothing except what they wore, yet they held their heads high and were proud. They walked as though they considered themselves free. Admiral Cervera and his men spent much time in devotion at St. Mary's Church. In early August while the Spaniards were in Annapolis Admiral W. S. Schley, who was temporarily in command of the squadron that destroyed the Spanish ships, arrived in Annapolis to visit his home. He was tendered a reception at the Annapolitan Club and made a stirring speech to the citizens from a window of the club. The Spaniards were pleased by his report on the details of the battle.

During the Spaniards' two months stay here they made many contacts and Admiral Cervera and his ranking officers were once photographed at the home of J. R. Magruder on Duke of Gloucester Street. When the United States and Spain established peace on August 30, the officers were given transportation back to Spain, where they all stood court martial. As he sailed Admiral Cervera wired Admiral McNair here, "On leaving this country, allow me to greet you, wishing you all kinds of prosperity."

In 1899 commencement exercises at the Naval Academy were held six months early due to a scarcity of naval officers. The same year telephone service was established in Annapolis and Southern Maryland, but two months later a blizzard cut the city from the outside world. By March 2 train service had been resumed and Annapolis gave a rousing reception to members of the Maryland National Guard returning from war with Spain. On April 13, the city celebrated the 250th anniversary of its founding. Business was brisk here; on December 4 a shirt factory opened. New buildings at the Naval Academy then were nearing completion.

In 1900 there were 11,147 males in Anne Arundel County over the age of twenty-one years. A large increase of whites over colored people was noted. In 1880 the two races were nearly equal in numbers in Anne Arundel County, the whites numbering 14,649 and the colored people 13,877. In 1890 the white population was 19,580 and the colored 14,509. In 1900 the whites numbered 24,234 and





colored people 15,367—a difference of 8,869 between the two races, that twenty years ago was only 772. The white increase was brought about by immigration into the county. In 1900 John W. Smith resigned his seat in Congress to become Governor of Maryland. That summer Congress appropriated \$8,000,000 for new buildings at the Naval Academy. On May 4 women voted in Annapolis for the first time.

The Naval Academy graduated its largest class, 150 students, in 1901. The same year the graduating class of Annapolis High School was composed of six girls, no boys. Republicans won in the city election of July 9, as 1,453 votes were cast. On September 20, the new City Council had spent \$84,970.46 in city improvements with \$26,677.81 more contracted, and taxpayers rose in protest against any further expenditures. That fall the Annapolis Postoffice building was completed.

Prince Henry of Prussia visited Annapolis on February 28, 1902, but received a rather cold reception due to Prussia's strained relations with America over the Venezuela question. It required six coaches to bear his suite. The extraordinary session of the Legislature on April 16 became the shortest on record, lasting only two hours and thirty minutes. It was called by the Governor to provide for a new state tax levy, overlooked at the regular session. On May 2, 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt awarded the diplomas to the graduating class at the Naval Academy. The old Colonial Government House, home of Maryland's early governors, was destroyed this summer by the Naval Academy to make room for other buildings. Work on the new Naval Academy Chapel was begun on December 9, 1904. The contract price was \$500,000. In 1905 the City Fathers compelled prisoners in the local jail, in default of fines, to work on streets. On May 15, this year, the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company was opened for business. At this time the people of Annapolis were enjoying the many social functions being held in the Government House by Governor Warfield. This year the Old Senate Chamber was restored to its ancient adornments and fixtures. The old gallery, the ancient fire place, the niche at the rear of the President's desk, were all duplicated; and the Governor secured from a citizen of Annapolis the desk that stood in the chamber when Washington resigned his commission to Congress.

On March 22, 1905, the Court of Appeals decided in favor of the Jim Crow law in the case of Hart, colored teacher, fined \$5.00 for refusing to vacate a car set aside for white passengers on the Baltimore-Washington-Philadelphia Railroad. The tax rate for 1905 in Anne Arundel was: County tax 73 cents on the \$100; school tax 25 cents on the \$100; state tax 23½ cents on the \$100. The road tax, in addition, in the several districts in the county was: first dis-



trict 30 cents; second district 26 cents, third district 90 cents; fourth district 60 cents; fifth district 60 cents; eighth district 18 cents. Annapolis pays municipal instead of road taxes.

Second and third classmen at the Naval Academy passed a resolution to abolish hazing on February 9, 1906. On April 24, France and the United States joined in honoring John Paul Jones. Among those attending the exercises here were President Theodore Roosevelt, Ambassador Jusserand of France, Attorney General Bonaparte, Governor Warfield and Admiral Sands. The first city morgue was opened on February 11, 1908. On March 25 of that year Annapolis' first trolley car made a trial run through the streets of the city. On May 1, the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railway officially opened for business. On May 29, 1909 Baron Stakichi Iriu, a full Admiral of the Japanese Imperial Service, and a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy of the class of 1881, arrived here with Baroness Iriu to attend a gathering of Naval Academy alumni. A full Democratic board was elected on July 13 at the municipal election. James Strange became Mayor, and Ridgely P. Melvin, City Counselor. Aldermen elected were: Thomas J. Linthicum, Elmer E. Parkinson, Frank H. Thompson, Henry M. Zeller, Richard G. Chaney and Charles F. Meyers. Even the negro belt in the Third Ward became Democratic.

The new Emergency Hospital was opened for inspection on December 1, 1910. Andrew Carnegie gave St. John's College \$16,700 on December 13, to wipe out the institution's debts. The first chapter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized on December 21 under the leadership of Miss Mary B. Shearer. A census report disclosed that Annapolis had gained only eighty-four inhabitants since 1900. The city decided to purchase a fire engine for the volunteer department in 1911. The first parcel post delivery arrived here January 1, 1913. The Naval Academy purchased three hundred acres near Annapolis on March 19, 1913, to establish a dairy. A Field Artillery School for officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps was established here on December 12, 1914, at the Marine Barracks. The city was divided into four wards in 1915. That year Annapolis contributed handsomely to relief of Belgian sufferers as the result of Germany's advance. Clothes, money and other necessary articles were sent from here. Keith Neville, class of 1905, St. John's College, became Governor of Nebraska on November 14, 1915. Major John deP. Douw headed the Maryland National Guard unit when on March 1, 1917, \$1,880 was appropriated for improvements to the armory. At the same time the military survey census of all males available for military service was ordered by the Governor. Company "M", M. N. G., immediately began to solicit recruits. On Friday, April 6, 1917.





America declared war against Germany. Maryland subscribed \$30,000,000 of the first Federal Loan drive.

Thomas A. Edison, electrical wizard, wrote to Mayor Strange on April 7, 1917, stating that, "no amount of argument could possibly convince me that Annapolis is the proper place for the proposed Navy Experiment Laboratory and Research Plant." Mayor Strange had attempted to have Mr. Edison use his influence in Washington to have the plant built here and thus provide employment for civil employees. On November 28 government officials came here to investigate alleged hoarding of coal and sugar by local merchants. Local women formed into societies to knit and prepare bandages for American soldiers in Europe. On January 12, 1918, the Federal Fuel Administrator announced that only bituminous coal could be shipped to Annapolis. The following month two hundred and ninety-two naval reserve officers received diplomas after only sixteen weeks of training.

Annapolis went dry on March 11, 1918. On May 3, Anne Arundel over subscribed the third Liberty Loan drive by \$250,000. Annapolis' quota for the national army for May alone was set at twenty-two men. Food was being sent from here to people in Europe made homeless and penniless by the war. On June 4, all boys of twenty-one registered for army draft service. Patriotic meetings were held to launch the fourth Liberty Loan drive. Annapolis subscribed \$325,000.

A new nurses' home was located at the Joseph Duvall residence, 25 Franklin Street on September 19, 1918. In October influenza was raging here, The Evening Capital devoting much of its front page to articles on its prevention and cure. On November 11, 1918, nearly every citizen paraded in celebration of the Armistice.

Edward, Prince of Wales (present King of England) visited Annapolis and the Naval Academy on November 14, 1919. That month \$4,600 was raised for the Jewish War Relief Fund. Viscount Jellicoe, commanding admiral at the battle of Jutland, visited the Naval Academy on January 6, 1920, to address the midshipmen. Albert C. Ritchie, former attorney general, became Governor of Maryland on January 14.

On February 10 the city passed a curfew measure which prohibited children under fourteen from being on the city streets or frequenting places of amusement after 9 p. m., unless accompanied by parents. A \$3,000,000 road construction program was launched on April 22 by Governor Ritchie. Plans for a new Severn river bridge, 1,903 feet long with an electrically operated draw, were completed on April 27. On July 27 the railroad company decided to spend \$120,000 to improve its bridge across the Severn river.



Anti-Saloon League candidates were successful in the city primaries on September 26, 1921. That year Annapolis High School had its largest enrollment, 367 students. Naval Academy workers appealed to the President of the United States for higher wages in September, 1921. It was announced at that time that the state would spend \$900,000 on the Severn river bridge. On March 3, 1923 Dr. William L. Macy was appointed postmaster of Annapolis by President Harding at an annual salary of \$3,400. In 1927 Governor Ritchie, re-elected for a third term, demanded "protection against despotism." He denied a request by St. John's College for \$340,000. On July 2, 1927, the city purchased a public ambulance through a subscription drive. On July 29, The Maryland Gazette celebrated its 200th anniversary. The Governor's Mansion was protected in August by armed forces following bombings elsewhere as protest of the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Donations for rehabilitation of the Emergency Hospital damaged by fire at the close of 1927 reached \$25,271.17, on January 4, 1928. The same month it was announced that the 1928 Army-Navy football game had been cancelled because Navy insisted on a three year eligibility rule for players, which plea was refused by West Point on the grounds that all cadets must be allowed equal rights regardless of previous college football experience. It was reported in 1928 that Annapolis had a population of 14,000, a gain of 2,786 since 1920. The cornerstone of the Emergency Hospital annex was laid on March 14, 1928, by Mayor Charles W. Smith.

On May 15, 1928, Annapolis observed "Colonial Day" under the sponsorship of St. John's with the cooperation of municipal and patriotic groups. President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge were present in the State House at the re-enactment of the resignation of General Washington as Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. Automobiles were banned from the streets for the day, nearly every citizen was attired in colonial garb, and outdoor pageants and indoor parties were held at various points in the city. The day's pageantry included: the re-enactment of the treaty of peace with the Indians of 1652; mobbing of the effigy of Hood; anniversary meeting of the old Tuesday Club; landing of Lafayette and his troops; George Washington's arrival to resign his commission, and Washington resigning his commission. Public school children held maypole dances on the St. John's campus. St. Mary's Parochial School children danced the minuet. The colonial homes of the city were open for public inspection and a reception was held in McDowell Hall for President and Mrs. Coolidge. A colonial banquet followed by a colonial ball in the lobby of the State House concluded the day's celebration. A tribe of Onondaga Indians played lacrosse with the St. John's College team





and took part in the pageantry which now is recorded as the outstanding ceremony in the recent history of the city.

Governor Albert C. Ritchie took the oath of office for his fourth term as Governor of Maryland on January 13, 1931. On February 25 the Civitan and Rotary Clubs gave a testimonial dinner in honor of the St. John's College lacrosse team, twice national champions. Retail business in Annapolis in excess of \$7,800,000 was reported on March 20. On April 1 a riot took place at the State House during which two alleged Communists were beaten over the head with clubs. The Communists forced their way into the State House, interrupting a session of the Legislature and demanded aid for unemployed. The Water Company announced on January 1, 1932, that it would cut off the water supply of all delinquent subscribers. The service clubs, with backing of the City Council, in January, 1932, successfully blocked a movement whereby the Navy Postgraduate School would be moved from here to the West Coast. Assets of the Annapolis Chesapeake Bay Power Company were purchased on September 30, 1932, by the Consolidated Gas and Electric Light and Power Company at public auction for \$1,900,000.

Governor Ritchie declared a state bank holiday on February 25, 1933. On March 6 President Roosevelt declared a national bank holiday. The 2,391 Federal employees here suffered a fifteen percent salary cut on March 29. On July 11, Walter E. Quenstedt, a Republican, was re-elected Mayor of Annapolis. N.R.A. codes and Blue Eagle insignias were distributed to local merchants, and a house to house canvass urging cooperation was instituted on August 1. Three days later H.O.L.C. machinery got in motion here to provide relief for home owners threatened with foreclosure. Unemployed residents of the city flocked to the new Federal re-employment office at the rate of twenty-two an hour, the same month. On August 29, P.W.A. allotted \$575,000 to the Naval Academy for improvements to the power plant.

Annapolis and Anne Arundel County on September 13, 1933, voted for repeal by a margin of six to one. A week later employees of the W. B. and A. Railroad went on a strike, due to salary differences. On November 8 Harry W. Nice, Republican, defeated Governor Ritchie, seeking his fifth term. Governor-elect Nice's plurality was 5,679. On January 2, 1935, Gov. Ritchie delivered his last address to the Legislature, in which he urged \$8,000,000 for relief. On January 10, Governor Nice was sworn in, in Maryland's 76th inaugural ceremony. A Brazilian training ship and crew visited the city on July 2. On July 9, Louis N. Phipps, a Democrat was elected Mayor of Annapolis. The W. B. and A. Railroad which began service in 1908 was sold, the Baltimore and Annapolis Com-





pany taking over the shortline, while the other route was declared abandoned. Only a bus line now connects the city with Washington.

The State Memorial Hall of Records took shape here in October, 1935, the bill authorizing the structure having been approved only after a long fight by Senator Ridgely P. Melvin. The November audit of the county's affairs revealed that collections were improving daily and that \$96,526.41 more than the previous year had already been received. It was announced that old age pensions would become effective on June 2, 1936.

The year 1936 was a big one in the life of the city. It started on January 2 when the Elks gave their annual party for deserving children. The population of the city was listed in January as 13,334, exclusive of the Naval Academy. The report states that there are 9,657 white residents and 3,677 negroes. Annapolis continued to be the fifth largest city in Maryland. The state's population was announced as 1,742,419.

Three hundred Annapolis citizens and Navy folk on January 8, 1936, decided to incorporate the Company for the Restoration of Colonial Annapolis. By-laws were adopted and directors, limited to twenty-three in number and named to serve one-year terms were elected, namely: Governor Nice, Rear-Admiral David F. Sellers, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Mrs. Nice, Mayor Louis N. Phipps, General Amos W. W. Woodcock, President of St. John's College, Captain T. W. Johnson, of the Naval Academy and Mrs. Johnson, Peter H. Magruder, Senator Ridgely P. Melvin, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. MacCarthy, City Counselor William J. McWilliams, Mrs. F. V. McNair, Henry Ortland, Simon S. Martin, William U. McCready, Dr. L. F. Milliken, Prof. Paul Kiefer, F. Marion Lazenby, David S. Jenkins, Mrs. John M. Green, Dr. J. M. Magruder and Mrs. L. P. Musterman. Mrs. Theodore Johnson, at an invitation dinner, started the company and it was decided to add city officials and heads and prominent workers in civic clubs to the group. General Woodcock, president of the new company, acted as toastmaster. The accepted by-laws of the company, formed with the purpose of rebuilding Annapolis' prestige as the "Athens of America" call for annual meetings after this on February 22. Annapolis residents and residents of Maryland are eligible for membership, upon payment of \$1 yearly dues.

The Maryland Court of Appeals in a decision handed down on January 11, demanded that the University of Maryland admit Donald G. Murray, colored, as a student. Due to State, Naval Academy and St. John's College news Annapolis receives more publicity than any other small city in America. Much of the many columns involves the student bodies at the local educational institutions. Such



news as came about on January 11, when Donald Piper Nelson, abandoned his naval career to take a bride, "make" the front pages of hundreds of newspapers. During the year Robert Renshaw, Johns Hopkins University sophomore who was captured and held hostage at St. John's College in 1935, before the annual St. John's-Hopkins football game, decided he liked St. John's better than his own college and transferred here. In February, Gen. Woodcock, president of St. John's announced an increase in requirements for graduation to a basis parallel with Harvard University. About the same time war-whoops and tom-toms resounded on the banks of the Severn again as seven Indians from a western reservation gave a demonstration of tribal customs before the excited pupils of local elementary schools. The winter's skating record, six miles over the frozen Severn, went to Mrs. Rolland M. Teel, wife of the president of Severn Preparatory School, and Miss Dulaney Claude, daughter of Dr. Gordon Claude, former Mayor of Annapolis. They skated from Severna Park to Phlox Landing at the Naval Academy. February was also marked by an announcement from General Woodcock that David Rees had been asked to withdraw from St. John's because he had violated a regulation by marrying and not notifying the authorities, and because he took his wife into a dormitory following a dance. About the same time P. Harry Wagner, crack St. John's athlete and a fine student shot and killed himself in a fraternity house. Eighty midshipmen of the Naval Academy, members of the choir, visited Washington to present the music at the choral evensong and sermon on Septuagesima Sunday. Professor Joseph W. Crosley accompanied the midshipmen. St. John's basketball team was drilling faithfully this month for the Olympic playoff series.

Highlights of the 1936 legislative meet included: relief enactment of taxes on beer, whiskey, automobiles, cosmetics, corporations and admissions on passes, which assured \$3,350,000 for relief during the year. Funds already in the treasury and funds from local and Federal sources will give \$7,150,000 for relief. In April, Governor Nice had to appeal to Attorney General Herbert O'Connor to find out where he lived. Because he wanted to vote, and because the Government House was uninhabitable at that time Governor Nice was undecided just where he officially resided. The ruling was that although the Governor resided in Baltimore for ten months, he didn't legally live there at all. Frank A. Munroe, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County, in April, notified his clerks that no marriage licenses would be issued here after office hours. Other licenses were also a problem to the city and the City Council approved of seventy beer and whiskey permits. A short eulogy of the late Judge Nicholas H. Green was delivered in the county court room on April 20 by William J. McWilliams, president of the Bar Association. The occasion was the hanging of a portrait of Judge Green along with other former





jurists of the county. On April 23 Maryland acquired from Frederick K. Detwiller, artist, a painting he executed of Washington at Stoney Point.

Judge Linwood L. Clark handed down an unusual decision in the county circuit court on Tuesday, April 30, when he ordered Vincent Dangelo, fruit dealer, to leave town within one hour and even barred the man from going to his home for clothing. Dangelo was also fined \$500 after pleading guilty to a statutory offense with a minor child. The early spring was marked by a visit by Don Cristobal Gonzalez Aller y Areral, captain of the Spanish training ship *Juan Sebastian De Elcano*, accompanied by officers and midshipmen. Navy's crew was declared champion of the East on May 18, after close of the sprinting season. Considerable interest centered in the case of Ferdinand Henry Noble, former midshipmen and later a special student at St. John's College who was accused with assault and intent to rob John Y. Hall, Jr., near Annapolis. Noble was fined \$250 and costs, given a suspended sentence of a year in the House of Correction and allowed ten hours to leave Maryland by order of Magistrate Harrison M. Sandrock.

Daniel H. Nichols, cashier of the Farmers National Bank reported possession of a letter from Charles Wilson Peale from Philadelphia dealing with the costs and relative merits of fire engines in the year 1804. The letter was addressed to John Muir, first president of the local bank after Muir had written to Peale asking his advice as the city was contemplating the purchase of a fire engine. Peale replied that a machine that took twenty-four men to handle and pumped thirteen gallons of water in one minute would cost all of \$210. Another that took eighteen men to handle, and pumped one hundred gallons cost \$150 and still another which took a crew of sixteen men, pumped only eighty gallons, could be had for \$135. But then there was a new engine just brought out by William Henry Voight, chief coiner of the Mint, all shining with brass fittings and gadgets, would cost \$700. However, this resplendent machine was deemed too large for Annapolis. In contrast today, the city would have to pay \$13,500 for a new fire truck. The letter does not give any clue to what machine the city purchased.

Mr. Nichols also reported during May that counterfeiters had successfully unloaded a number of bogus \$10 bills here. Formation of an association at Camp Parole by the Four Rivers Garden Club was launched for the purpose of beautifying the entrance to the city via Washington.

Six West Point cadets sailed aboard the battleships *Oklahoma*, *Arkansas* and *Wyoming* in June when the midshipmen sailed for their annual three months cruise. The cadets lost their identity and became midshipmen for three months as soon as they boarded ship.



As a part of the Naval Academy's June Week celebration, a gallant episode in the sea annals of the nation, the burning of the frigate *Philadelphia* in the harbor of Tripoli, was re-enacted with much color and pageantry. The streets of Tripoli were built ashore and thousands dined there before the night's first works and pageant. President Franklin D. Roosevelt watched the episode from the deck of the yacht *Potomac*. About 15,000 spectators grouped about Dewey Basin saw how Stephen Decatur, on February 16, 1804, entered the harbor of Tripoli, overcame the corsair crew of the captured frigate and burned and sank it at its anchorage. The crowd saw the youthful captain and his crew of sixty-two men and four officers escape from the harbor amid the thunder of guns from the Tripolitan forts and pursuing vessels.

Graduation is always a major event here and on June 3 much pomp marked the presentation of diplomas to thirty-four St. John's students by Governor Nice, at the 144th commencement exercises, held under the historic Liberty Tree. Dr. Thomas Parran, graduate of St. John's now Surgeon-General of the United States, received an honorary degree. Two days preceding the graduation exercises at the Naval Academy, midshipman Martin Miller climbed down a rope from a parapet, a distance of about twenty feet, to save the life of Dennis Wood, 54, of Glen Burnie, who was drowning in the Severn river. On January 4, Midshipman Miller and two hundred and sixty classmates received their diplomas from the hands of Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Operations. Two hundred and fifteen were immediately commissioned as ensigns and twenty-five as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps. Shortly after graduation Captain de Grigata C. Muchada of the Venezuelan Navy visited here.

For the first time in sixty-two years a negro was admitted to the Naval Academy on June 16. He was James Lee Johnson, Jr., who became one of four colored youths to ever pass the strict entrance and mental examinations. No negro has ever graduated. The last negro to attempt the Academy was Charles E. Weir who was named in 1929 by Representative Oscar de Priest, negro from Chicago. He failed to pass the eye tests. Two other negroes appointed by dePriest failed, one because of age limitations and the other on mental examinations. Years ago a negro entered the Academy but left hurriedly following hazing according to ancient reports.

The summer was marked by receipt of \$680,000 to improve the lighting system in Bancroft Hall at the Academy, and a sudden increase in business as local veterans receive \$600,000 in bonus money. On June 26 Midshipman Eugene Victor Riewe was dismissed because it was learned that he was married. The death of Midshipman Sid-





ney Preston Smith, Jr., in the Royal Naval Hospital, at Portsmouth, England, was reported on June 29 by Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, commanding officer of the midshipmen's training squadron. Admiral Brown in a radio message reported that Smith received a fracture at the base of his skull when he fell out of a hammock on the battleship *Wyoming*.

It was disclosed that the newly enlarged Government House would provide plenty of space for guests. It contains eighteen bedrooms, nine bathrooms and two lavatories. Governor Nice announced on June 30 that Secretary of State Thomas L. Dawson had resigned and that E. Ray Jones had succeeded Dawson. A huge crowd attended the community July 4 celebration at Priest Farm on Weems Creek. The event was held under the sponsorship of the service clubs with Prof. Henry F. Sturdy the general chairman. County Agent Stanley E. Day on July 7 asked the Federal Government to aid farmers whose crops were practically wiped out by a hail storm and cloudburst. Midshipman Roscoe Fisher Nicholson was dismissed for marrying.

It was reported in August that the newly appointed "Charles Carroll of Carrollton Bicentennary Commission" is formulating plans for the national celebration in Maryland on November 17, 1937, of the birth of Annapolis' famous citizen and the wealthiest signer of the Declaration of Independence. Congress appropriated \$25,000 to defray expenses of the commission in planning the celebration.

Fifty-seven comely Acadians visited Annapolis on August 15, recalling memories of by-gone years. Acadian refugees came here in the eighteenth century after their eviction from Nova Scotia. Japanese officers and midshipmen left their cruise ships to visit here on August 20. Prof. Arturo Fernandez of the Naval Academy faculty told of the horrors of the Spanish civil war upon his return here. He spoke of rescue work being done by the U. S. S. *Oklahoma* and several light cruisers. Speaking at the formal opening of St. John's for its 145th year Gen. Woodcock on September 23 urged the students to, study hard, be gentlemen, not to use liquor in any form and pay some attention to spiritual things.

In November the Naval Academy acquired the famous ocean-going schooner *Vamarie* under a deed of gift from the owner, S. V. Makaroff of Oyster Bay, N. Y., a former captain of the Russian Navy. George C. Vedova, assistant professor at St. John's College in November 1936 received a bronze medal from the Carnegie Hero Foundation Commission for his part in saving the life of Preston J. Cantler, Jr., in Annapolis, on Christmas, 1936. The U. S. Treasury Department honored Midshipman J. M. Cease for a similar rescue of





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John McWilliams, 12, and, Delegate Wilbur T. Dulin recently was honored locally for leaving his sick bed to make a rescue at Weems Creek, West Annapolis.

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, aviatrix, shattered another record here on November 7, when she became the first woman to address a graduating class at the Naval Academy. However, the huge majority President Roosevelt got here and throughout most of the nation in his landslide victory for re-election, overshadowed all other events around the early winter of 1936-37.

Five thousand citizens greeted the Naval Academy football team on November 29 as the players returned from Philadelphia where they defeated West Point, 7 to 0 before 102,590 fans, the largest crowd ever to see a football game in the East. St. John's, 20 to 0 triumph over Johns Hopkins in the 52nd meeting between the traditional rivals, also was celebrated here. St. John's and Hopkins first met in 1883. Army and Navy began playing seven years later. St. John's leads in victories by a margin of two games, while the Middies trail the Cadets by six games.





The St. John's College Gymnasium (Telegraph Hall) where many social events of the city are held together with athletic events



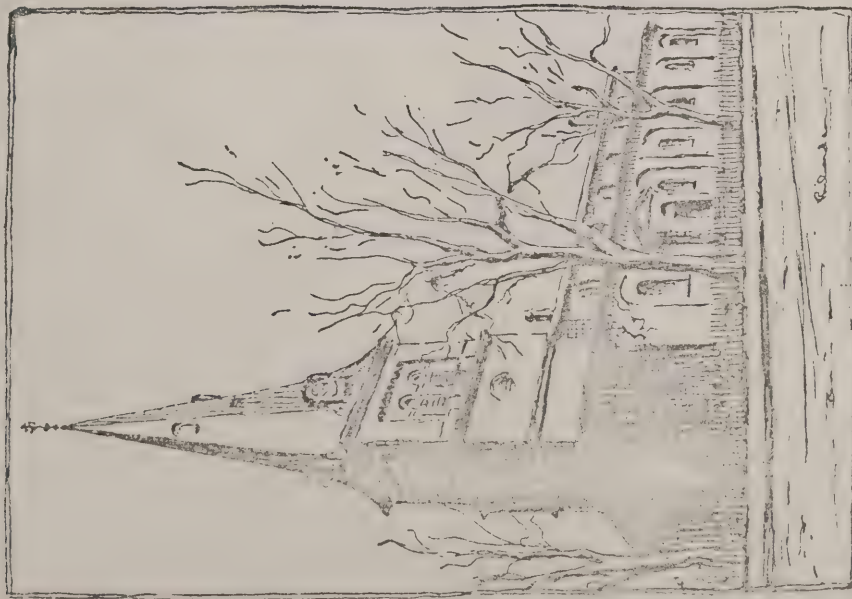


AUTHOR OF THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY

Graduate of St. John's College, Key also spent much of his early life in Annapolis with relatives, living in the Upton Scott house.



St. Anne's Episcopal Church, the first brick church built in America



## Chapter VII

### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, 1696-1936

One of the three American institutions of higher learning founded in the seventeenth century, St. John's College has a continuous history from 1696, when the Colonial Legislature of Maryland authorized the establishment of a school "for the education of youth in good letters and manners." The school, known as King William's School, which was founded in accordance with the Act, flourished until the Revolution and gave instruction to many whose names are connected with the founding of the Republic.

In 1784 the State Legislature created St. John's College with which, in the following year by legislative action, the funds, books, and masters of King William's School were consolidated. The name of King William's School disappeared, but the school itself survived in a preparatory department which continued to exist until recent years.

St. John's is situated on a campus of thirty-five acres. The buildings are located on gently sloping ground facing College Avenue and King George Street. The campus extends from College (Dorsey) Creek to College Avenue with King George Street on one side and St. John's Street on the other.

St. John's, the first free school in Maryland, is younger only than Harvard and William and Mary. The name "St. John's" is thought to have been given the college by those among its founders who had been students at St. John's College, Oxford, England. The founders wrote into the charter the principles of religious freedom, which had from the beginning characterized the political background of Maryland and which have at all times been maintained at the college. The charter says: "the college shall be founded for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination—nor shall any preference be given in the choice of principal, or other professor, master, or tutor in said college, on account of his particular religious profession."

In accordance with the policy declared by the charter, the first Board included, among other distinguished members, Dr. Thomas John Claggett, the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop to be ordained in the United States, and Archbishop John Carroll, the first American Roman Catholic Bishop.



Three signers of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Samuel Chase, and Thomas Stone, served on the Board in the early days of the college, as did also Colonel John Eager Howard, the Revolutionary officer, later Governor of Maryland, who was one of the American friends of General Lafayette. Maryland's fourth signer of the Declaration of Independence, William Paca, was one of those who petitioned the Legislature for the college charter. Francis Scott Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, was graduated from St. John's in 1796, and Reverdy Johnson, Attorney-General of the United States and Ambassador to Great Britain, in 1812.

Even today St. John's unchanged in fundamentals, continues with modern methods the purposes which induced George Washington to select the college for his namesake and ward, George Washington Parke Custis, and his two nephews, Lawrence and Fairfax Washington. St. John's has always been a small college and will probably remain one. Its aim is to be a company of scholars where professors and students work together in the pursuit of truth. If there are advantages in small classes and in intimate contacts between students and professors, they abound at St. John's. The enrollment is limited to four hundred. The enrollment in 1936 totalled two hundred and eighty-four. Today St. John's serves not only Maryland, for a large percent of the student body comes from other states.

St. John's is avowedly small, preferring scholarly distinction to haphazard size. It is the only non-denominational, non-co-educational college in the State of Maryland.

The college has had many trials in order to continue its service. The founding of King William's School under the Act of 1696, chapter 17, did not actually establish the college. It was the generosity of several members of the Legislature who gave thousands of pounds of tobacco, and the liberality of "Mr. Anthony Workman who gave one hundred and fifty pounds sterling to the building of a house upon a lot which his excellency had already given, together with ten pounds of sterling towards building the said house which is to be enjoyed by the said Anthony Workman during his natural life, and remained over to the use of the free schools" which made the beginning possible. This first college building, considerably altered, still stands on Francis Street. It is the oldest known college building in America.

King William's School enjoyed varying circumstances until 1773 when as stated in one of "Eddis' Letters" dated October 4, "The Legislature of this Province, animated by sentiments which reflect the highest credit on their patriotism and wisdom, have also determined by a recent law, to endow and form a college for the education of youth in every liberal and useful branch of science."





The long struggle of the Revolutionary War interrupted this good intention and nothing was done until the General Assembly in chapter 34, Act of 1784, provided funds for establishing a college on the Western Shore of Maryland. This year also saw St. John's acquire "Bladen's Folly," the incomplete residence of Governor Bladen which subsequently became McDowell Hall.

St. John's College was formally opened on November 11, 1789. The Maryland Gazette of that period quoting an oration by the Reverend Mr. Ralph Higinbotham said the purpose of the institution was set forth by him when he stated: "an acquaintance with the learned languages being considered as the surest and most proper ground on which to lay the foundation of other beauties of literature it is intended in this seminary, the strictest attention shall be paid to the students in that particular. Grammar, in all its parts will be taught with critical exactness and the more strongly to impress a thorough knowledge of this preparatory branch of study on the minds of the pupils daily exercise will be performed therein." Mathematics were also taught.

President George Washington after a visit to the College in 1791 addressed this letter to the faculty:

To the Faculty of St. John's College:

Gentlemen:—The satisfaction which I have derived from my visit to your infant seminary is expressed with much pleasure, and my wishes for its progress to perfection are proffered with sincere regard.

The very promising appearance of its infancy must flatter all its friends (with whom I entreat you to class me) with the hope of an early and at the same time a mature manhood.

You will do justice to the sentiments which your kind regard toward myself inspires, by believing that I reciprocate the good wishes contained in your address, and I sincerely hope the excellence of your seminary will be manifested in the morals and science of the youth who are favored with your care.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

April 17, 1791.

Many pernicious attacks were made on the school from the time of its inception. In 1806 a statewide political feud of unknown nature caused the withdrawal of all state funds. Restoration of funds was not made until 1811. In 1824 the institution was granted permission to conduct a lottery which netted \$20,000.



In 1832 the annual grant of \$1,000, restored in 1811, was increased to \$3,000. This grant was increased until it reached \$12,000 each year beginning the year 1868. It was again increased in 1872 by an additional grant of \$12,000 per year for six years. A separate grant of \$5,000 was also given this year for improvements and additions to the library, laboratory, and philosophical equipment.

Senatorial scholarships came into being this year 1872 through an additional grant of \$10,000 to be applied "in furnishing board, fuel, lights, and washing to two students, educated free of charge of tuition, from each senatorial district of this state, and appointed by the Commissioners of the primary schools by and within the advice and consent of the Senator in their respective Senatorial Districts, after a competitive examination of the candidates," provided . . . "that he will teach school within the State for not less than two years after leaving College." State appropriations for this purpose continue to the present day.

From 1811 to the present, except for the intervention of a period during the Civil War (when the Federal Government seized the college buildings and grounds for military purposes and turned the campus into a camp and the halls into quarters and the laboratory into a stable) there has been no lapse of its activities.

General Amos Walter Wright Woodcock, graduate of St. John's in 1903, after a brilliant legal and military career, became president in 1934. General Woodcock formerly assistant attorney-general of the United States, has increased the academic requirements of graduation until they are on a par with those of the highest university. Under Gen. Woodcock's administration the college has made rapid progress.

The college is still state endowed, receiving approximately \$75,000 each year toward its maintenance.

The faculty includes twenty-eight professors headed by Captain Douglas Legate Howard, U. S. Navy, retired, alumnus of St. John's and graduate of the Naval Academy in 1906. He became dean in 1934. The college is controlled by a Board of Visitors and Governors of between sixteen and twenty members, with the Governor, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates of the Maryland General Assembly and the Judges of the Maryland Court of Appeals, ex-officio members of the Board.

St. John's is rated as a standard college. It concentrates on the liberal arts curriculum. Undergraduate work leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree alone is given. One hundred and twenty-eight courses are offered by the faculty through three divisions; the Division of Languages, Literature, and Art; the Division of the Social Sciences;





and the Division of Sciences and Mathematics. The Social Sciences given include History, Government, Economics, Philosophy and Psychology. Pre-medical and pre-legal preparation is stressed. Seventeen to twenty full courses, distributed through four years, are required for the degree.

The campus, or college green, provides a beautiful setting for the college buildings (valued at \$1,000,000). Near Woodward Hall on the corner of King George Street and College Avenue stands the six hundred years old giant poplar, known as the "Liberty Tree." This old sage of the forest has figured so prominently in Maryland history as to become almost a personage. In 1652 the Colonists in Maryland gathered about its massive trunk to conclude a treaty with the Susquehannock Indians, and during the troubled days before the Revolution they met there many times to hear Samuel Chase and other patriot orators. In 1824 the people of Anne Arundel gathered at this ancient forum to welcome Lafayette, who was later entertained at a banquet and ball in the Assembly Hall of St. John's. In a sadly decayed condition the tree was set on fire some years ago by a group of boys. This incident was responsible for its restoration. One of the largest jobs of tree surgery was performed and the tree is now in a fair state of preservation. It is protected by lightning rods and an iron fence.

On the front campus of the College opposite Prince George Street stands a monument erected in 1920 by the Alumni of St. John's College to "Their Fellow Alumni Who in the World War Gave Their All." In the World Wide struggle of 1918, four hundred and fifty-two sons of the college answered the call. Twenty-four of this number never returned. The monument symbolizes "Civilization, Liberty and Country."

A beautiful monument containing a bronze tablet, stands on the back campus of St. John's in memory of the soldiers and sailors of France, who under Generals Lafayette and Rochambeau, gave their lives for American freedom. While encamped in the city in 1781 to prevent the British from entering, a smallpox epidemic broke out in the camp, and ninety men died and were buried on the rear campus. In 1906 an impressive monument was erected to mark their graves. It was the first memorial to "Unknown Soldiers" in America.

Activities at St. John's center around McDowell Hall. This interesting building was begun in 1744 by Thomas Bladen, fifth Royal Governor of Maryland, for a governor's palace. His extravagance caused the Colonial Assembly to refuse to appropriate the necessary funds to complete his desired residence and for about forty years it remained unfinished and because of this became known as "Bladen's Folly."



In 1784 by legislative enactment, when King William's School became St. John's College, this structure was granted to the College for an administration building. It was given the name of the institution's first president, the Reverend John McDowell LL.D. In what is now known as "Great Hall," the assembly hall on the first floor of the building, a reception was held for Washington in 1791 and another reception and ball for Lafayette in 1824.

McDowell Hall houses the offices of administration, eight class rooms, Student Union, and the Carnegie Art Room, containing a fine collection of books, prints and photographs given to the College by the Carnegie Foundation in 1926. Simon Duff, a Scot, was the original architect of the building.

Humphreys Hall was erected through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Hector Humphreys, principal of St. John's College, 1831 to 1855, who raised a subscription fund of \$11,000; it was completed in 1835. It was used as a hall of residence until 1929 when the interior was completely rebuilt. It now houses the departments of Chemistry and Physics. On the ground floor are the Physics lecture room and laboratories; on the second and third floors are the Chemistry laboratories; and on the fourth floor a large lecture room equipped with chemistry lecture table, and at the same time a stage, which is fully provided with the necessities for dramatic presentations. Each of the instructors in the Chemistry and Physics Departments has his individual private laboratory and office in this building.

Pinkney Hall was also built during Dr. Humphrey's administration period. It was completed in 1855 and was named after William Pinkney, a distinguished alumnus. It now serves as a hall of residence.

Woodward Hall houses the library of St. John's College, numbering approximately thirty thousand volumes. It was erected in 1899 and renovated in 1932. Of great historical interest are four hundred books surviving from the library selected by Bishop Thomas Bray and given in 1696 to the Maryland clergy. Among the subscribers who paid for the books was Princess Anne, late Queen Anne, for whom Annapolis was named. The books were early placed in the care of King William's School and were a part of the school's property transferred to St. John's in 1795. These volumes contain the inscription "Annapolitan Library." They were for many years the largest collection of books in the colonies, and also the noblest and costliest collection in America. The St. John's Library was by forty years the first free library in America. The growth of the library in recent years has been largely due to the addition of the Ashhurst Classical Library, and to gifts by the late Marcus H. Benjamin, Sam-



uel Garner, Jr., James D. Iglehart, and others The Carnegie Foundation has also helped materially.

Randall Hall, erected in 1903, serves two purposes. The college dining hall occupies the entire first floor and the remainder of the building is given over to student residence.

The Biology building, housing the laboratories and lecture rooms of the Biology department is on the corner of College Avenue and King George Street. This building, which was acquired by the College in 1929, is provided with new equipment. Here also are the offices of the Biology staff, each of whom has a private laboratory.

Three hospital wards, two private rooms and an isolation ward constitute the Infirmary which is located just across from the College Green on St. John's Street. Here the college physician holds daily office hours. The Infirmary attendants, usually working students, live in the building.

The Gymnasium, known as Iglehart Hall, was built in 1910 from alumni donations. It is equipped with a regulation size basketball floor, handball court, running track, boxing and wrestling rooms, and apparatus. The College has facilities for all sports.

The Memorial Hall of Records was erected by the State of Maryland to store and preserve the old records and documents which have come through the many years. It also is the office of the State Land Commissioner and his staff. It stands on one end of the St. John's campus.

In an effort to preserve for posterity the outstanding examples of Colonial architecture of which Annapolis has so many, the College in 1926 purchased three notable properties. They are the following:

The Hammond-Harwood House, which cost St. John's \$55,000 including the auction price plus the cost of repairs. It is now used by students of American History and the fine arts.

The Brice House, as it now stands, cost the College approximately \$50,000. At present it is used as a residence for the president of the college and several instructors.

The Pinkney House now used as one of the College's several fraternity houses cost, with repairs, approximately \$22,500.

The five social and two honorary fraternities are only a small part of the activities found on the St. John's campus. The St. John's athletic teams have done brilliantly for a small college. Four times in the last seven years St. John's have developed lacrosse teams which became champions of the United States. One year St. John's became champion of the world through conquest of the invading English





team. In football, basketball, tennis and baseball, St. John's has done well. It is leading its traditional rival John Hopkins University in one of the most ancient gridiron series in the United States. St. John's has played an annual football game with the University of Maryland and throughout the years Maryland now leads by only two games. St. John's meets such teams as Virginia, West Point, Swarthmore, Virginia Military Institute, Washington and Lee, and New York University, yearly, in several sports, and Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale, Brown and others yearly in lacrosse and occasionally in baseball. In lacrosse St. John's outclasses its out-of-state opponents.

In the last several months a boathouse has been built and the College has announced that it will establish a crew. In addition every student participates in intramural athletics.

The College has several literary, debating and journalistic societies, a college band, symphony orchestra and glee club. The King William Dramatic Club gives several plays a year at one of the city's large theatres. Recreation rooms with ping pong and billiard tables are found in the basement of McDowell Hall where, in a "quiet room," the latest newspapers and periodicals are supplied the students.

In a setting in accord with its history the St. John's College of today is creating for the twentieth century, as it did for the eighteenth, a body of able and useful citizens. St. John's is rich in age, in youth, and in achievement.



## Chapter VIII

### THE NAVAL ACADEMY 1845-1936

The American Navy, founded in 1794, was rather obscure until the War of 1812, when its brilliant work gained for it the esteem of the American public, but by 1840 the newspapers had become loud in their criticism of the Naval service. Officers were charged with brutality, low morals and dishonesty, and accounts of alleged misdeeds of commanding officers were printed in the newspapers. The morale of the whole service was ebbing due to the severe discipline aboard the so-called "smart vessels" and the educational deficiency of the young officers.

In 1842 Midshipman Philip Spencer, nephew of Secretary of War, John C. Spencer, was hanged on the yardarm of the brig *Somers*, after being convicted of leadership in a conspiracy to mutiny. This event led to severe attacks against the Navy by the press which pointed out the absurdity of a policy to use the Navy as a place to send youths in need of reform, and also those on whom politicians desired to bestow favors. Certainly neither class was fitted for Navy work.

Early in the history of the Navy opposition arose to any plan to educate midshipmen anywhere except by practical experience aboard ship. They were taught aboard ship by chaplains who had no special qualification for the work. Pay for chaplains was so small until 1835 that men of ability could not be secured. In 1835 their pay was increased to \$1,200 a year and more able instructors were secured. Until 1842, however, the professors lived with their students aboard cramped quarters on the ships and school work was secondary to routine aboard the vessels. The students ate and slept in the same room where they worked and played. They were obliged to run their own table and finance their uniforms, although most were boys of sixteen years and under. They had reason to deplore life for in comparison the officers had luxurious quarters, and devoted little time to the welfare of the men who some day would succeed them.

The Navy was thus in a deplorable state when in 1845 Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, an historian of note, determined to establish a Naval Academy. He had his way and a movement first advocated during the War of 1812 was realized. It has been a long fight, in which Presidents and members of Congress debated the issue. On November 15, 1814, William Jones, Secretary of the Navy under



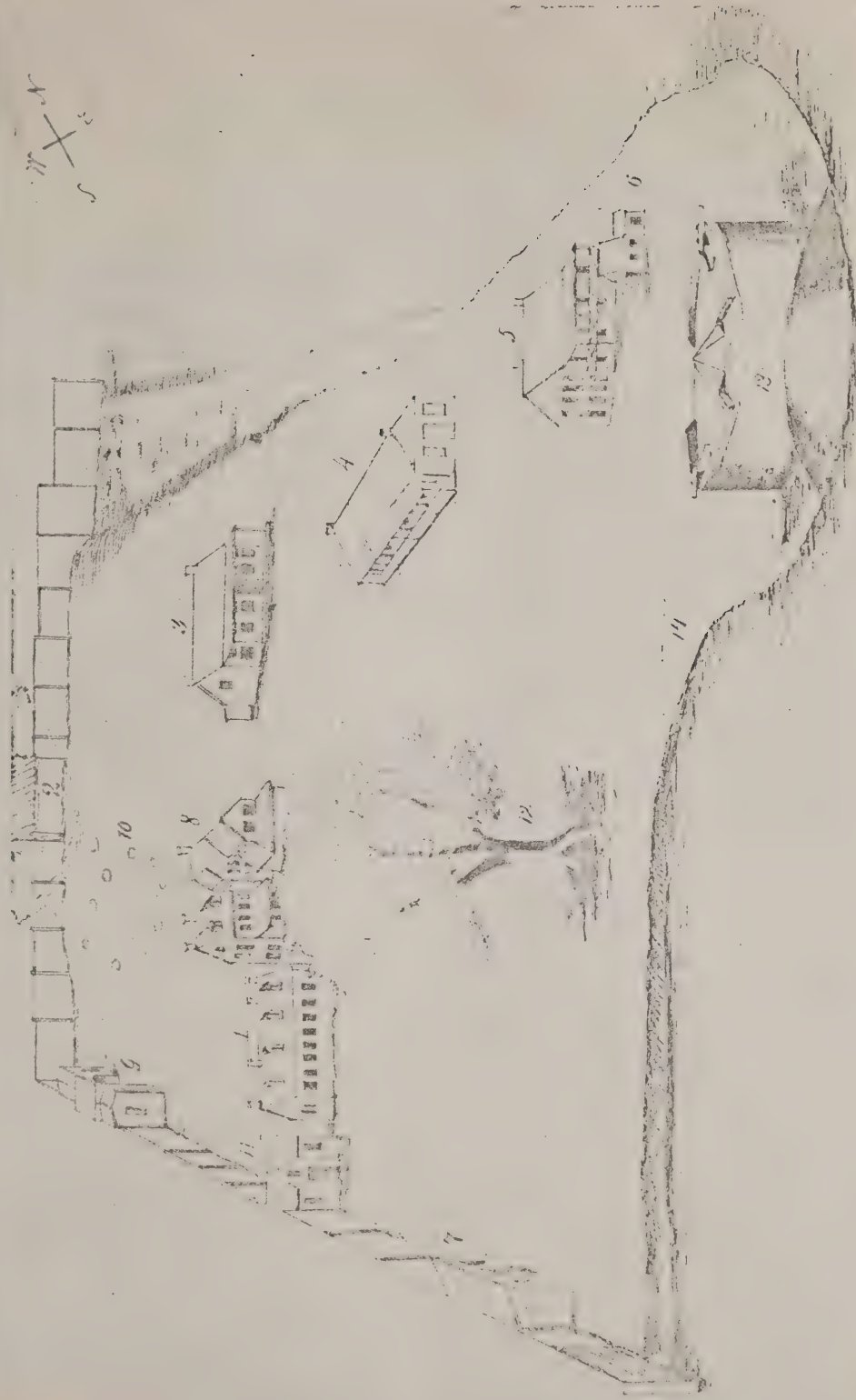


President Madison, had suggested the establishment of a Naval Academy. Navy officials persisted with the idea. In 1825 two bills were before Congress proposing the inauguration of a Naval Academy. President John Quincy Adams, in 1825, in his first annual message, stated to Congress: "The want of a naval school of instruction corresponding with the Military Academy at West Point, for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation." In January, 1826, the Maryland Assembly passed a resolution pointing out Annapolis' advantages as a location for a Naval Academy. The city's fine harbor and magnificent homes were cited. Congress, however, was not yet ready to approve of the plan of a naval school, the movement losing that year by the slim margin of one vote. Repeated efforts in Congress failed until Bancroft became Secretary of the Navy. He saw that a dozen separate schools without organization or intelligent supervision constituted as appendages to Navy yards and sea-going men-of-war, could not produce satisfactory results. He decided that by placing a large number of professors upon waiting orders—that is, dispensing with their services, that a considerable part of the annual outlay for instruction might be saved, and by concentrating a few of the corps of instructors at a suitable place a school might be formed with an independent organization.

On January 2, 1845, a Navy Selection Board met in Philadelphia at the Naval Asylum to promote midshipmen. The board consisted of Commodores George C. Read, Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, and Matthew C. Perry, and Captains E. A. F. Lavalette and Isaac Mayo. To this group Secretary Bancroft wrote, telling his desire to have the board's assistance in maturing a more efficient system for instruction for young naval officers. He pointed out that, in his opinion, Fort Severn seemed a suitable place to locate the school, more so than the Naval Asylum, especially as a vessel could be stationed in Annapolis to serve as a school of gunnery. He urged the board to name three of its members to co-operate to such an end.

Commodore Jones and Captain Mayo supported Secretary Bancroft's proposal and also spoke in favor of Fort Severn as the site of proposed school. Annapolis was also the choice of President James K. Polk. The high walls of old Fort Severn, erected during the year following the outrage upon the U. S. frigate *Chesapeake* impressed all the naval officers, but two places, League Island, and Newport, each had two votes at the beginning. It was the eloquence of Captain Mayo, a native Annapolitan, which finally swung the vote in favor of Annapolis. He held that the Fort would afford ample accommodations for the midshipmen and the officers, and that the harbor was highly satisfactory, the location correct and the healthfulness of the district recognized. Finally the whole board approved of the





FORT SEVERN, 1845, AS NAVAL SCHOOL

From an old map: (1) Officers' Quarters, (2) "The Abbey," (3) Mess hall, kitchen, and recitation hall, (4) "Apollo Row," (5) "Rowly Row," (6) "Brandywine Cottage," (7) Superintendent's and Professors' offices, (11) Row of nonlar trees, (12) Old mulberry tree,





GATE HOUSE, 1845-67

Entrance to Fort Severn and Naval School. Building in left background over wall was the old Government House of the State of Maryland.



MAIN GATE TODAY

ten from just outside the Academy down Maryland Avenue to Dewey Basin. The corner of Sampson Hall appears behind the watchman. Through this gate all prospective midshipmen enter. From here most of them get their first view of the Yard.





idea of instituting a school. Shortly thereafter Secretary Bancroft, former Governor Marcy, then Secretary of War, and Commodore Worthington visited Annapolis and Fort Severn. They were highly impressed and improvements to the Fort began almost immediately after their return to Washington. However, Secretary Bancroft first named Commanders McKean, Buchanan and Dupont to consider the subject and recommend a location, and officers. The board recommended that a school be established and that it be located in Annapolis.

On August 15, 1845, Fort Severn was transferred to the Navy Department. It had been an army post since the site was purchased in 1808, at which time Annapolis was a place of military importance. The fort at the time of its transfer consisted of ten acres, almost square, inclosed on North and West sides by a brick wall and on the other two sides by the Severn river. Heavy batteries faced the harbor and it had quarters for officers and barracks.

The Navy made quick use of the old fort to establish the Naval Academy and on October 10, 1845, the school opened. Commander Franklin Buchanan, a Baltimorean, was selected as superintendent. The first instructors were: Lieutenant James H. Ward, U. S. N., Professors Henry H. Lockwood, William Chauvenet, and Arsene N. Girault; Surgeon, John A. Lockwood; Chaplain, George Jones, and Passed Midshipman, Samuel Marcy. These officers constituted the first academic board. Lieutenant Ward taught the Department of Gunnery and Steam; Professor Chauvenet, Mathematics and Navigation; Professor Lockwood, Natural and Experimental Philosophy; Surgeon Lockwood, Chemistry; Chaplain Jones, History and English studies; and Professor Girault, French and Spanish. Infantry tactics were also practically taught by Professor Lockwood. Passed Midshipman Marcy was assigned to the Department of Mathematics as an assistant.

The military features of West Point, already in existence forty years, were followed at the start by Commander Buchanan the first superintendent. Buchanan was a man of ability and of stern discipline. In short order the type of young officer turned out here revitalized the naval service. Commander Buchanan had a hard fight the initial five years, however, to establish discipline, new morals, and a spirit of loyalty and decency.

All candidates for admission to the grade of midshipman were, after this date, sent to the Naval School to be examined by the Academic Board, and if found qualified, were admitted on probation, receiving from the Secretary of Navy acting appointments as midshipmen. These constituted the "Junior Class," and remained at the school under instruction until the Navy Department required their services at sea.



The "Senior Class" was composed of midshipmen who, having seen sufficient sea service to entitle them to it, were preparing for their "final examination" for promotion.

Occasionally other midshipmen were, between their cruises, sent to the "school" for short periods. These were assigned to the Senior or Junior Class according as they were qualified.

The regular term of the Senior Class was one academic year of nine months; and as the course of study was to many but a review of branches that they had studied at sea, a very considerable amount of ground was gone over by the higher sections, and a not inconsiderable amount by the lower. The academic year commenced in October, and terminated in June, when the final examination of the Senior Class took place.

A Board of five Captains and Commanders were each June convened. It conducted the examination in seamanship; and after combining the results of this examination with that given in academic branches by the Academic Board, assigned numbers, or, in other words, the "order of merit" to the class, and conferred the "passing certificates." The same officers also acted as a "Board of Visitors," to witness the examination of the Junior Class, and to examine into and report, upon the discipline and general condition of the institution.

The midshipmen appointed in 1840 were the first who were graduated at the Naval School, finishing their course in June, 1846, and were followed in regular succession by the subsequent dates until the change to the "four years course." The date of 1841 being very large, was divided into three classes, who came in successive years, the last division being graduated in 1849; the date of 1842 were graduated with them, but classed separately. There were no appointments made in 1843 and 1844, and the date of 1845 followed the last division of the '41's and '42's.

After Comdr. Buchanan had made great progress in this respect, his successor Comdr. Upshur, apparently did not guide the midshipmen as firmly and the morale of the school was badly shattered by the effect of the Mexican War. After surviving those three years the school was re-organized in 1850, the course being made two continuous periods of two years each with a three years cruise in between. However, that plan never was carried out, for in 1851 the four year course with Summer practice cruises was adopted, and still is adhered to, so that the midshipmen get to understand everything nautical from mechanism to actual combat with the enemy. Mimic battles are held every year, with all their attendant checks on gunnery perfection and navigation. The students are taught by civilian professors, highly trained specialists in their line, and by seasoned naval





officers who return to the Academy for assignments of two or three years. The civilian professors remain here permanently.

In 1850 a board consisting of Commodores W. B. Shubrick, Commander Franklin Buchanan, Commander S. F. Dupont, Commander George P. Upshur, Professor William Chauvenet, General Brewerton, (then Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point and a consulting member) and Surgeon W. S. W. Ruschenberger was convened by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, and under a code of regulations prepared by them the Naval School was, on the first day of July of that year, erected into the United States Naval Academy.

Commander Cornelius K. Stribling was the first Superintendent under the new regime, relieving Commander Upshur, who had held the command since March, 1847.

In November of the following year (1851) the "four years" course was adopted, under a revision of the regulations, made by the Academic Board, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, the date of 1851 being the first to come under the new system; a portion of this date were "advanced," and six members of it accomplished the course in three years. The modified course was still retained for previous dates, that of 1850 being graduated in 1856.

The Civil War was not to the liking of the Naval Academy. In 1861 the classes at the Naval Academy met and smoked together, pledging everlasting friendship. However, as the various states seceded the midshipmen from that state would send in their resignations. Many of the midshipmen had tear stained eyes when on April 24, 1861, the midshipmen of the Union States, 151 in number, were sent to Newport aboard the *Constitution*. The others began the trek back South.

The decision to remove the Academy to Newport was reached because of Annapolis' hostile attitude toward Unionists. Only one leading family of the city was said to be pro-Union. It was because of the fear that Annapolis citizens would seize the Academy that the Navy Department ordered the transfer. In fact, General Butler was sent here by the War Department as quickly as boats could bring the New York and Massachusetts troops. When he arrived the Naval Academy was all lighted up and his fear that the Southerners had taken over the abandoned Academy proved correct. The Academy in turn expected an attack from Butler throughout the night, but hostilities had not commenced by morning when Captain Blake, Superintendent of the Naval Academy went aboard Butler's vessel. After Butler had landed his troops he recaptured the Academy for the Federal Government without the firing of a shot.



In 1862 the Naval Academy military contingent was fearful that the *Merrimac*, iron clad battery of the Southern forces, would attack.

The appearance of the Academy was spoiled during the war, but much new construction was carried out after the war under the administration of Rear-Admiral David D. Porter as superintendent. It was Admiral Porter who changed the Academy's academic work from a school for boys to a college for men. He was a great believer in athletics and even boxed with the students himself. He also established social functions for the regiment. In 1869 Japanese naval students began arriving here for instruction at the Academy. The United States continued to show this courtesy to Japan until 1881.

The first quarters actually constructed for the use of midshipmen accommodated two hundred students. It was a four story structure with basement and attic. The building contained not only living quarters, but class rooms, kitchen, dining room and offices. Even the Navy servants slept in the building. Water was introduced into this building and the Naval Academy on the completion of the Annapolis Water Works in 1867. A library was commenced soon after 1845. A valuable collection of coins, of ancient and modern curiosities from all quarters of the globe, shells, manuscripts, flags, minerals, books, was begun soon after 1850.

Soon after Annapolis was able to furnish the Academy with water, hot and cold and vapor baths were provided for the midshipmen. The early regulations compelled each midshipman to take a bath at least once a week. Regular bathing hours were set and the students were marched to the bath house under the order of the captain. Each midshipman occupied a room assigned to him and was allowed to remain sufficiently long to complete his bath. When the captain gave the word "dress" the midshipmen were obliged to replace their clothing quickly, and after marching outside, were dismissed. An attendant, for a small consideration from each midshipman, furnished towel and soap and kept the bath house in order. Two barber shops were maintained, one in the Academy proper, and one on board the *Constitution*. Each midshipman was obliged to be shaved, shampooed and to get a haircut, which he paid for at the time. It cost each midshipman three dollars a month to have his laundry done.

During the academic year hops were given once a month by the officers and also by the midshipmen; these occurred on Saturday evenings and terminated by eleven-thirty.

Sports were beginning to become popular, and inter-class baseball games and boat races were held. Several match games with clubs from other cities had been successfully attempted. Each midshipman was obliged to exercise in the gymnasium.





A very attractive feature in the routine of the Academy was the dress parade. These drills occurred every evening during the academic year except Sundays, and except during the most inclement part of the winter. The midshipmen were well instructed in infantry tactics, and in a competitive drill with the corps at West Point were acknowledged to have excelled the latter in the manual of arms, though the Cadets were the more accomplished in marching.

The original Naval Academy was all within the confines of old Fort Severn. The main entrance (gate house) was at Old Governor Street, now Buchanan Road. Maryland Avenue was then named Northeast Street. The reservation was surrounded by a brick wall, which started at a point northeast of Blake Road in front of the present superintendent's house, and ran straight in a northeasterly direction towards the banks of the Severn river near where the Tecumseh monument is now located. The other wall ran in a southeasterly direction to the harbor waterfront along old Scott Street, surrounding the grounds belonging to the State of Maryland on which was located the old colonial Government House. This house was the residence of the governors of Maryland until 1868, in which year the Naval Academy purchased the property from the State. The original Naval School within the confines of Fort Severn contained about nine and three-quarters acres. Among other buildings in the reservation was the celebrated Dulaney mansion, which was the original superintendent's house and which was located on part of the terrace of the west wing of Bancroft Hall, the corner next to the main terrace. The water came up to the terrace near the Tecumseh monument. The old yacht *America* was moored then as it is today in the same spot in the basin. The ship *Constitution* was tied up to "Constitution Wharf" nearby. Other old ships in goodly numbers were anchored and proved a great inspiration to the midshipmen as well as a pleasure to the many visitors. The site, now Worden Field, was old "Lockwoodsville," a most disreputable and forlorn section of Annapolis dotted with many negro shacks and shabby houses and an old brewery. This area was purchased by the government in 1853 along with the entire section beyond Maryland Avenue and Wagner Street, including the block bounded by Scott Street and Maryland Avenue, Hanover, and Governor Street. The second half beyond Wagner Street and the creek was purchased between 1867 and 1891. This area contained only a few old shacks and was no more than a barren waste on which was located the old city gas works. Three high hills were cut away to make the present parade ground now known as Worden Field. The ugly old dump has been transformed into a beautiful park. Prior to 1870 Cemetery Bluff was densely wooded ground looking much the same as when it was occupied by Indians. All that land on the other side of Dorsey Creek, known as Strawberry Hill and Prospect Hill, containing about sixty-five acres was pur-





chased in 1868. The bluff was improved somewhat in the '70's, but it was not changed to its present condition until 1882, during the administration of Admiral Ramsay. The sea wall and driveway around the bluff were constructed at this time—hence the name "Ramsay Road." The stone coping of the sea wall was purchased from the State of Maryland; it was a part of the wall around the old State House in Annapolis, which was being changed at that time. The holes seen in the top of this coping contained the old iron rails surrounding the grounds of this historic building.

Down Maryland Avenue at Dewey Basin was the wharf of the first old Annapolis ferry to the North shore of the Severn. Later it was moved to the foot of old Tabernacle Street (now College Avenue) and Wagner Street. At the foot of Maryland Avenue for many years was the old Phlox Wharf, the landing for the old side-wheel steam tender *Phlox*. This little ship made weekly trips to Baltimore in the old days for stores, and was also used for towing the midshipmen practice ships out to and in from Annapolis Roads, and for docking the old sailing ships. This wharf also contained the original Naval Academy boathouse where were stored the first racing shells about 1870, before it was removed to a new location on the creek opposite the Cemetery Bluff in 1895.

In April, 1861, the fine new Naval Academy was turned over to the War Department to be used as an army post and hospital. During that period the beauty of the Academy was destroyed. The long row of willow trees that fringed the bay side was practically eaten away by cavalry horses; wagon ruts covered the ruined lawn, spots once covered by flowers and shrubs had become bare earth; sheds were built on the parade grounds to serve as beer rooms and butler's shops; even the superintendent's house was turned into a billiard saloon. When the Academy returned to the Navy in 1865, Rear-Admiral Porter put a small army of laborers to work and by October the place was in fair condition again when the midshipmen arrived from the practice cruise and leave. The little "Naval School" was changed in July, 1850, to the United States Naval Academy. The title of students changed several times. The title "midshipman" was changed to "cadet midshipman" on July 15, 1870. On August 5, 1882 the students became known as "Naval Cadets." On July 1, 1902, the students regained their original title of "midshipmen." Graduates were known as Passed Midshipmen until 1912 when they were commissioned as Ensigns.

In 1847, prior to the Civil War, the first new building completed for the old Naval School was the mess hall, the first building on the fort reservation; then was constructed in 1850 the chapel on newly purchased ground. Old Buchanan Row consisted of the old Dulaney house, built in 1751, and four fine old houses built for the fort in



1834, together with a building at the west side, which were all re-conditioned in 1845-47 for officers' quarters. The set of buildings consisting of the old recitation building, old midshipmen's quarters and officers' quarters running towards the old fort, afterwards the gymnasium, were constructed in 1850-53, during the administration of Commanders Stribling and Goldsborough, and were called Stribling Row. All these are now entirely covered by Bancroft Hall. Old Blake Row occupied the block on Maryland Avenue to Old Governor Street (now Buchanan Road). These fine houses built for the quarters of heads of departments, and the commandant of midshipmen's house, which was at the far end, were built in 1857 during the administration of Captain Blake, hence the name Blake Row. No further building operations of any importance were undertaken until about 1880 when a fine new armory of red brick construction was built next to old Wagner Street wall. In 1883 the old superintendent's house was demolished and the new superintendent's house built on exactly the same location. The new house was first occupied by Admiral Sampson in 1886. This house was also demolished in 1901 to clear the way for Bancroft Hall, which also took in Buchanan Row. The new armory, the first building of the present new construction, started in 1899. It is the fourth armory the Academy has had. The first was a small frame building built in 1845 next to old Fort Severn, and was used as such until 1865 when a second new one was built by Admiral Porter. It was a large one story frame building, later torn down when Bancroft Hall was erected.

Altogether the midshipmen have had four distinct groups of quarters; the first group in the old fort reservation; the second in Stribling Row; the third on the present location of the Tripoli monument; and the fourth, now Bancroft Hall. The present chapel is the third. The first chapel the Naval School acquired was built in about 1850. It was located at a space near the Tecumseh monument adjoining the present site of the Mexican monument. This monument is practically on its original site, and together with the Herndon monument is the only landmark left to the old school and old Naval Academy in its original position. The second chapel was on the site of the present superintendent's house. In 1847 three lots had been added to the reservation in its first expansion. More land was purchased in 1853. The government acquired additional property in 1866, 1867 and 1874, thus giving the Academy fifty acres within the reservation walls and one hundred nine acres without, including ten acres purchased from St. John's College. In 1883 one of the ancient landmarks of the state fell when the home of all the early superintendents of the Naval Academy was torn down. The house was built by John Duff and was known to be some years old in 1751. From 1753 to 1808 it was the home of the Dulaney family; from





1808 to 1845 the home of the commanders of Fort Severn, and later the quarters of the head officer of the Academy. The house was razed in 1883 after it was declared unsafe.

From the earliest days smoking has been prohibited in the Naval Academy grounds. One time President Grant, while visiting Admiral Porter, then superintendent, walked out with a friend for a short stroll smoking a cigar. A watchman approached and, not knowing the distinguished visitor, exclaimed, "No smoking allowed on the grounds." The President promptly destroyed the lighted cigar and congratulated the watchman for carrying out his orders.

Bancroft Hall occupies the entire space of the old fort grounds, except a small triangular space in front of the entrance. The new building took in all of Buchanan Row, all of old Stribling Row, as well as the famous mulberry tree on the old parade ground, which tree dated back beyond the Revolutionary period. The tree for years was noted as a landmark and bearing guide of the early old charts of Annapolis harbor. It was injured in a terrific storm and destroyed in 1895. The section of Bancroft Hall known as Memorial Hall stands on the site of the old mulberry tree.

In the vast plot of ground between the old sea wall and the new one hundreds of oyster boats once anchored. The fleet of boats included old-time pungies, schooners and bugeyes of that period and some large schooners and square riggers. These boats were able to anchor in front of the present armory. Here at this point of the sea wall a ludicrous incident occurred in the early days of the school. The old drill master in those days was a professor who stuttered fearfully when he became excited and was helpless in an emergency. He was drilling a company of midshipmen on the old field on a very hot day in June and had the midshipmen under double quick time headed toward the sea wall. He misjudged his distance and suddenly became excited and exclaimed "ha-ha-ha" and before he could complete the word "halt" the entire company much to their delight, plunged into the waters of the harbor with their guns and belts. They were all safely fished out, greatly refreshed after the hot drill.

The southeast end of the armory extends a little into the old harbor. There was a wharf there in the old days and in 1881 the old side-wheel, square-rigger, *Tallapoosa*, drawing eighteen feet, moored at the dock unloading stores for the marine barracks then located there. The present armory covers all of old Porter Row, the old marine barracks and quarters as well as part of the old wharf.

Located in the corner of Old Governor Street and Hanover Street just back of the present superintendent's house, lived old Mrs. Keeley who refused to sell her property and defied for a year the civil authori-









ANNAPOLIS AND THE NAVAL ACADEMY, 1858

In Annapolis at extreme left is St. Mary's Church, in center are the State House and St. Anne's Church, above and to the right are the buildings of St. John's College. In the Naval Academy at the left is Blake Row, in center the old mulberry tree and Buchanan Row, to the right is Fort Severn and the old mulberry tree. At the extreme right is the fore part of the penitentiary *Prichard* Striding Row.





ties and the Department of Justice. She barricaded herself and refused to leave the house, thus preventing officers from serving her with necessary legal papers. Food was passed to her through the windows but she was finally forcibly ejected.

The old Naval Hospital was situated on a high knoll at the entrance end of King George Street continued, beyond Dorsey Creek bridge. It was a magnificent and massive building of the Victorian period. It was built by Admiral Porter in 1858 at a large cost. On account of its large proportions and splendor it was far in advance of its day and, after being in commission several years, it was abandoned on account of its expensive upkeep and, remaining unoccupied for a period of thirty years, was permitted to deteriorate. It was dubbed during these years "Porter's Folly." When the present new naval hospital was planned Admiral Brownson, the superintendent, wanted to place the new hospital on the site of the old one or even remodel the old one. He deemed the present hospital site most undesirable because of its being next to the Naval Academy cemetery and depressing to the patients. It has become known to the midshipmen as the "home beyond the grave." Despite Admiral Brownson's plea the old hospital was demolished.

The section of Annapolis outside the number one gate at the Academy was known as "Hell Point." It was covered with hundreds of old dilapidated wooden shacks occupied by the lowest type negro population and poorer class of fisher-folk of that period. The old "grog shops" outside of the gate were dives of vice and rendezvous of the ruffians, murderers and bullies of a rare type. It was the scene of many vicious crimes. The citizens of Annapolis appreciated Uncle Sam's purchase of this unsightly den of iniquity, since transposed into a beautiful park and Thompson Stadium.

Today the Naval Academy dining room, or mess hall, is nearly six hundred feet long and seats 2,495 persons. The regiment of midshipmen marches in companies through four entrances to regularly assigned tables. Each table seats twenty-two, including members of all four classes but with a first classman in charge of the table. The waiters, as soon as the command "Seats" is given, hurry from the four pantries with hot dishes, and in a minute and a half food is on all tables.

As each course is completed the dishes are stacked in dish racks and carried to the dish washer, so that in a very short time after each meal, all dishes have been washed, sterilized, and are back on the tables—in the same order on every table. When it is realized that 1,687,673 meals are served in the course of a year, the dish washing problem each day is no small one, as more than 69,800 pieces of china are handled daily.



Even the cutting and serving of fourteen thousand pounds of butter each month is a problem in itself. Fresh bread, rolls, tasty deserts, ice-cream and water ices are made daily by the commissary staff. This work and the cooking preparation and service of the food itself give employment to about one hundred and thirty-two residents of Annapolis. The commissary pay roll is \$155,000 per annum.

Under ordinary conditions mere figures lack interest, but it is astonishing to know how much the regiment of midshipmen consumes each month, a partial survey of which follows:

|                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Fresh meats . . . . .     | 30,000 pounds |
| Poultry . . . . .         | 60,000 pounds |
| Eggs . . . . .            | 7,000 pounds  |
| Potatoes . . . . .        | 40,000 pounds |
| Lettuce (heads) . . . . . | 400 dozen     |

Each fall after the season's pack is available, the purchase of canned goods for approximately eight and one-half months is made. The purchase includes 800 cases of corn, 750 cases of green peas, 800 cases of tomatoes, 600 cases of green lima beans, and 650 cases of stringless beans. These canned goods are used to augment the daily supply of fresh vegetables and fruits obtained weekly during the year.

Pure milk, produced at the Naval Academy Dairy, Gambrills, Maryland, is an important part of the daily diet of the midshipman, being served both at the morning and evening meals and frequently as chocolate milk at noon. When the regiment numbers 1500 midshipmen, 185,559 gallons are used. This averages a third of a gallon for each midshipman daily for drinking and cooking. In addition coffee and cocoa is served for breakfast and iced tea or lemonade at noon meals.

Every effort is made to furnish a well balanced diet. During the winter months each midshipman is furnished 5,390 calories daily. During the summer fewer calories are served due to the large number of salads included in the menu. The appreciable gain in bodily weight made in each entering class during the summer is evidence of the excellent care given midshipmen and tells the story of why plebes, often frail boys, have become rugged men four years later.

Before being admitted as a midshipman an applicant must be a citizen of the United States not less than sixteen years nor more than twenty years of age. All are required to pass physical examinations, and those without college credits also are examined in mathematics and English. Those appointed by the President of the United States and members of the United States Congress are obliged to pass the same examinations as the men promoted from the fleet's enlisted personnel.





The Naval Academy requires for graduation 130 semester hours of credit for recitations attended during the four academic years. This does not include the amount of time devoted to drills and practical instruction. It is also exclusive of the six months spent at sea—three months of each of two summers—in practice cruises. The courses of study are distributed among nine different departments, namely, Seamanship and Navigation; Ordnance and Gunnery; Engineering; Mathematics; Chemistry; Physics and Electricity; English and History; Languages; Economics and Government; and Hygiene. The Naval Academy has a policy similar to that of other purely engineering colleges. Lately, efforts to include a greater amount of arts into the instruction has not met with success. Studious habits on the part of the midshipmen are of the utmost importance. Although the standards at the Naval Academy are necessarily high and the requirements rigid, still, honest effort and close application normally enables any midshipman, who is reasonably well prepared before entering, to reach a satisfactory mark in every branch of study. Each midshipman must study an assigned number of hours, and also has time given over to necessary relaxation and physical development. Compulsory attendance at some form of divine service fosters the spiritual development of the midshipmen.

Efforts are made to direct the surplus energy of the midshipmen into legitimate and useful channels. In the first place there is a daily drill averaging about an hour, which includes, at various seasons of the year, infantry and physical drill under arms; seamanship, boating under oars and sails; ordnance, including rifle practice; and gymnasium and swimming drills. The extra-curricular activities include a radio club, amateur theatricals, a literary society, the publication of the weekly "Log" and the annual "Lucky Bag," the choir, the orchestra, the jazz band, mandolin and glee clubs, dances, class organizations, and the Christian Association.

The Naval Academy has one of the finest athletic records of any institution in the East. It has teams in football, baseball, basketball, track, lacrosse, tennis, swimming, fencing, rifle, gymnasium, golf, water-polo, wrestling, boxing, cross-country, soccer, and crews, which normally rate high in the national standing. In addition to these varsity sports each class and company has teams in all branches of athletics where men below varsity calibre can nevertheless enjoy the sports.

Navy's most traditional rival in football, baseball, basketball, lacrosse and track is its service rival, West Point. Although the first Army and Navy football game was played forty-six years ago, this annual conflict still is serious business. The game normally concludes the season for both elevens. Even generals and admirals are turned



away from the football practice fields as the service gridders polish their strategy in the final days before the Army and Navy game.

Army and Navy contests since the World War alone have attracted 1,250,000 spectators, and the series dates back to 1890. Only two issues except the World War have halted the series. The games were first interrupted in 1893 by President Grover Cleveland, who would not permit either team to leave its home field. The service grid game was taken so seriously around that period that Army and Navy officers arranged duels. It was not until 1899 that President Benjamin Harrison, as commander-in-chief of the service, ironed out differences and told the schools to play ball. The players were told that they must avoid kicking and injuring each other if play was to be continued.

The next break came in 1928 when the Navy and Army decided not to play after the Naval Academy objected to West Point's policy of playing football stars with previous college experience. Navy was adhering to the "three year rule" but hadn't won a football game from Army since 1921, two ties being the midshipmen's only satisfaction in that period. There was no game in 1928 or in 1929, but President Hoover refrained from taking action, although the question of eligibility was argued by Senators and Representatives. In 1930 and 1931 the teams met in the name of charity in New York, and in 1932 the service schools decided to resume athletic relations although West Point still refused to adopt an eligibility code.

While the football games were played at West Point and Annapolis on alternate years, starting in 1890, it soon became necessary for the teams to meet where more than 70,000 persons could be accommodated for each game. Today Army and Navy folk pay approximately \$500,000 each year to view sixty minutes of Cadet-Midshipman football.

In the entire Army and Navy sport series West Point leads the Navy fifty-three games to forty-five. In football, Army leads twenty games to Navy's fourteen, the others having resulted in ties.

Extra-curricular activities at the Naval Academy serve the double purpose of affording midshipmen valuable recreation and of giving them an added outlet for their energies and talents other than those granted them in the classroom and at drills. These activities are carefully supervised by the Executive Department, and various provisions concerning the election of officers, the keeping of funds, the allowable number of members, and other pertinent items are set forth in regulations in order to govern the procedure of the various organizations. Thus one may judge how important extra-curricular activities are considered by the administration at the Academy.

Extra-curricular activities at the Naval Academy as they are commonly understood do not include sports. Sports are such an integral





part of the system of training that the word, extra-curricular, could not well be applied to them. It is safe to say that the expression, "every man an athlete," comes as close to being true at the Academy as is humanly possible. Certainly, no effort is spared to provide ample opportunity besides the regular physical training periods for a midshipman's physical development. There is some sort of sport for every man, no matter what his weight, height, or ability. Class and Company teams abound for the less talented, but almost every man makes some varsity squad before the end of his four years. Consequently, the term, extra-curricular, is limited to the publications, musical organizations, dramatic productions, and other organizations and committees that function to make a midshipman's life a bit smoother, more varied, and more pleasant.

There are twenty-three of these activities at the Academy. In them, some six hundred midshipmen participate actively, an average of one midshipman out of each three. In addition, several hundred more render casual service here and there.

The activities range in size from the reception committee, which may include a hundred members, to the goat keepers, composed of two midshipmen who lead "Bill" at the football games. Their functions vary from that of choosing the menu for the first-class supper to that of preparing card stunts for athletic events. But they do have one thing in common. Excepting the strictly class organizations, any man, whatever his class, is eligible for participation in them.

First in importance come the publications, the Log, the Lucky Bag, the Trident and Reef Points. The Cut Exchange staff assists all the publications. Those midshipmen who are devotees of music find their opportunity in the four musical clubs, namely, the Naval Academy Ten, the Orchestra, the Glee Club and the Mandolin Club. Students of dramatics and true followers of histrionics get their chance to shine in the Masquerader's and the Combined Musical Club shows. Property gangs, Pep committees, Cheer leaders, Hop committees, Reception committees, the Ring committee, the Christmas Card committee, the Art Club, Quarter-deck Society, the Christian Association and Amateur Radio Club all assist in making the midshipman's life more varied and pleasant.

Gradually Congress has appropriated more and more funds for the development of the Naval Academy and the Navy in general, until today the United States, despite the efforts of pacifists, is probably the greatest sea power and, as such, military influence in the world. The Naval Academy has become America's best known institution, and is a far cry from the old system of instructing naval students. Dissipation, misconduct, drinking and carousing no longer are noted among the midshipmen. As far as is possible only students of high





character are sent to the Academy and all must pass definite educational requirements. Midshipmen are appointed to the Naval Academy after being nominated by a United States Senator or a United States Representative in Congress. In addition there are certain appointments made at large from the enlisted personnel, while the President of the United States also appoints a certain number of sons of service officers, selected by competitive examination. A few enter the Academy through the Naval Reserve.

The Naval Academy is maintained by the government under the immediate supervision of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department. Midshipmen are given a general and professional education of college grade and of a basic naval and military scope in a plant representing an investment to the government of approximately \$28,000,000. The commodious and magnificent edifices were at the time of their erection considered one of the architectural wonders of the world. In the last several years all graduates have received a B.S. degree. The two hundred acres of reservation contain one hundred and forty buildings. In addition, the hospital grounds contain twenty-two acres; the rifle range across the Severn river, one hundred and fifty-one acres; and the dairy farm, located at Gambrills, Maryland (about thirteen miles from Annapolis) contains eight hundred and eighty-five acres. The estimated value of the dairy is \$160,000.

The staff at the Naval Academy, including officers and instructors, totals two hundred and thirty-three, approximately one for each nine midshipmen. In addition there are sixty-nine civilian instructors. The general Navy Postgraduate School has at present two hundred and forty-four students, and an instructing staff of twenty-one officers and twelve civilians.

The Academy attracts large groups of tourists during favorable weather. Visitors are admitted daily, including Sunday, from 8 a. m. until sunset. They see practically a new plant as work on the buildings did not begin until 1889. There are twelve great buildings, three huge athletic fields, and drill fields where the midshipmen hold their regimental drills. The buildings are in Italian Renaissance style and were designed by architect Ernest Flagg of New York. Bancroft Hall, the largest dormitory under a single roof in the world, houses the entire regiment. This building, named after George Bancroft, founder of the Academy, can accommodate 2,500 midshipmen. On the first floor are offices, reception rooms where the midshipmen receive their visitors, and the recreation hall. On the second floor is Memorial Hall used to perpetuate the memory of officers who have won unusual honors and those who have died gloriously in the service of their country. On the wall opposite the entrance is the famous motto flag, bearing the words, "Don't Give Up The Ship." It was flown from the mast head of the flagship of Commodore Oliver H.



Perry at the battle of Lake Erie in 1813. Also, on the walls are portraits of naval officers, famous in the history of our country, and tablets in memory of officers and midshipmen who died in the performance of duty. The midshipmen's rooms are on this floor and on those above. In the basement of Bancroft Hall are the dining room and kitchen. This huge building covers in its four floors, some forty acres and has three miles of corridors and nearly one thousand shower baths.

Dahlgren Hall is joined to Bancroft Hall by a colonnade. It is the armory, headquarters of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery. The armory contains rows of racks holding two thousand rifles, also implements of war and historic souvenirs of the "Old Navy." Among the laboratory features of this building is the huge range finder with its allied fire control equipment such as are found on modern battle-ships. The hall is named in honor of Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, ordnance expert and inventor of the first large calibre navy gun.

On the other end of Bancroft Hall, also joined by a colonnade, is MacDonough Hall, the Academy gymnasium and natatorium. It is named in honor of Captain Thomas MacDonough, whose victory on Lake Champlain, in the War of 1812 won him the thanks of Congress. The building contains a large and perfectly equipped gymnasium, the largest indoor tile swimming pool in the United States, many valuable athletic trophies and, along the walls of the gallery, an interesting collection of photographs of former Naval Academy athletic teams.

The bronze cupid seen in the natatorium once adorned the swimming pool of the German liner *Vaterland* seized by the United States during the World War.

Luce Hall is connected to MacDonough Hall by still another colonnade. It was named for Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce, founder of the Naval War College. This hall houses the three departments of Steam and Navigation, Languages, and Economics and Government. For teaching the science of navigation there is complete equipment of chronometers, compasses, sextants and other instruments of precision by which the navigator finds his way. In the Department of Languages is taught Spanish, French, German and Italian. This building also contains offices and recitation rooms, types of ships bells, figure heads, types of sails and many other relics of historic interest.

The Naval Academy Chapel was built in the form of a Greek Cross and was completed in 1908 at a cost of \$400,000. The dome is more than 200 feet high. In a sarcophagus of black and white marble in the crypt of the chapel lie the remains of John Paul Jones.





Mahan Hall is named after the famous naval historian and strategist Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Mahan. This building houses a library containing some 75,000 volumes, of which approximately 17,500 deal with naval and professional subjects. The auditorium is also found in this building, as are many beautiful ship models. The building contains a clock in its tower which can be seen from all parts of the reservation.

Sampson Hall, connected to Mahan Hall is named in honor of Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, Spanish-American War hero and Superintendent of the Academy from 1886 to 1890. This building contains recitation rooms, and laboratories devoted to chemistry, physics, and electricity including radio. The latest type of electrical machinery is also found here.

Maury Hall is connected to the other side of Mahan Hall. This building derived its name from the great oceanographer Matthew Fontaine Maury who was known as the "Pathfinder of the Seas," and who wrote the "Wind and Current Chart" and "Sailing Directions." It houses the Departments of English, History and Mathematics. Here also are located the offices of the U. S. Naval Institute, which publishes many text-books and other works on naval subjects as well as a widely distributed magazine called "United States Naval Institute Proceedings." The museum with its hundreds of rare historic relics, trophies, and souvenirs from all parts of the world is located in the ground floor. It also contains a collection of ship models showing the evolution of our Navy from its beginning to the present day. In the museum are articles relating to the peace-time services of the Navy, scientific and polar expeditions and diplomatic voyages. Log books, letters, medals and other mementos of the old Naval Academy are found in a section of the museum. Another section is devoted to the Spanish-American War and the World War, and deals with the modern Navy and its torpedoes, submarines, and steel dreadnaughts. Another large division shows the epochal development which took place during the Civil War, when steel and steam replaced wood and sails and modern fire arms began to appear.

Isherwood Hall, named after Engineer-in-chief Benjamin Franklin Isherwood, a leading authority on marine engines in the early days of steam, houses the Department of Engineering. Among the varied and costly equipment used in the practical training of midshipmen in steam and aeronautical engines is every sort of mechanism up to a thirteen thousand horse power destroyer turbine and a five hundred and twenty-five horse power Hornet air-cooled airplane motor.

Also located on the reservation is the Naval Hospital, a modern, up-to-date building with every medical facility. The Officers Club is a spacious building where the social whirl is kept going, the year around.



The newest building is the Hubbard boat house for the use of the Navy crews. The building was named after Rear-Admiral John Hubbard, stroke of the first Navy crew to compete with an outside organization, back in 1870. Hubbard boat house also is the quarters of the Navy "N" Club, composed of midshipmen who have won their letters in varsity athletics.

Thompson Stadium, football field, located on Farragut Field, has a seating capacity of nearly twenty thousand. The stands of Lawrence Field, the baseball diamond, accommodate eight thousand spectators.

The large old Marine Barracks is now the quarters of the Navy Postgraduate School. After several years in the fleet young officers return for a year or two of instruction at the school.

The Academy reservation includes a number of interesting monuments. Among these are:

Tripoli Monument, located on the lawn near the Officers' Club. It was brought to the Naval Academy in 1860, being first erected in the Washington Navy Yard in 1808 in memory of young American naval officers who lost their lives in the Tripolitan war in 1801-1805.

Macedonian Monument, facing Mahan Hall, a figurehead and four guns from the British frigate *Macedonia*, captured by the U. S. frigate *United States* during the War of 1812.

Delaware Monument, facing Bancroft Hall, known among midshipmen as "Tecumseh," God of 2.50, passing mark at the Academy. This large wooden figure head, representing the chief of the Delaware Indians, came from the old U. S. S. *Delaware*, launched in 1817. When midshipmen need luck in studies and before important athletic events they bounce pennies off the image, hoping for good fortune.

Herndon Monument, a granite obelisk, is erected in memory of Commander William L. Herndon, who went down with his ship the *Central America* off Cape Hatteras in September, 1857.

Another monument, located between Bancroft and Mahan Halls, was erected to the memory of Midshipmen Clemson, Hynson, Pillsbury, and Shubrick, who lost their lives in the war with Mexico in 1846.

Other points of interest in the Academy are:

The Japanese Bell, located near the bandstand, was presented to Commodore Matthew C. Perry in 1854 as a token of good will by the Regent of the Lew Chew Islands. The bell formerly hung in a Japanese temple, and was cast in 1465. Before Perry's celebrated expedition to Japan, the ships and men assembled in Annapolis and President Fillmore was elaborately entertained aboard.



Moored inside the south pier of Dewey Basin is the old yacht *America*, winner of the international yacht race in Cowes, England, in August, 1851.

Moored in Santee Basin is the ship *Reina Mercedes*, a relic of the Spanish-American War, now used as a training ship. The *Reina* is known as the fastest ship in the Navy. It has been "fast" to her dock for twenty years. Near this basin is the mast of the battleship *Maine* which was sunk in Havana Harbor in 1898.

In the Naval Cemetery, located on a tall bluff overlooking the Severn river, are found tombs of many officers and men of the Navy. One large monument in the cemetery was erected to the memory of officers and men who perished in the Jeannette Arctic Expedition in 1881.

On the opposite side of the Severn river is found the United States Naval Experiment Station, where every piece of equipment and material used by the Navy is tested. This station has a skilled personnel of three hundred persons.

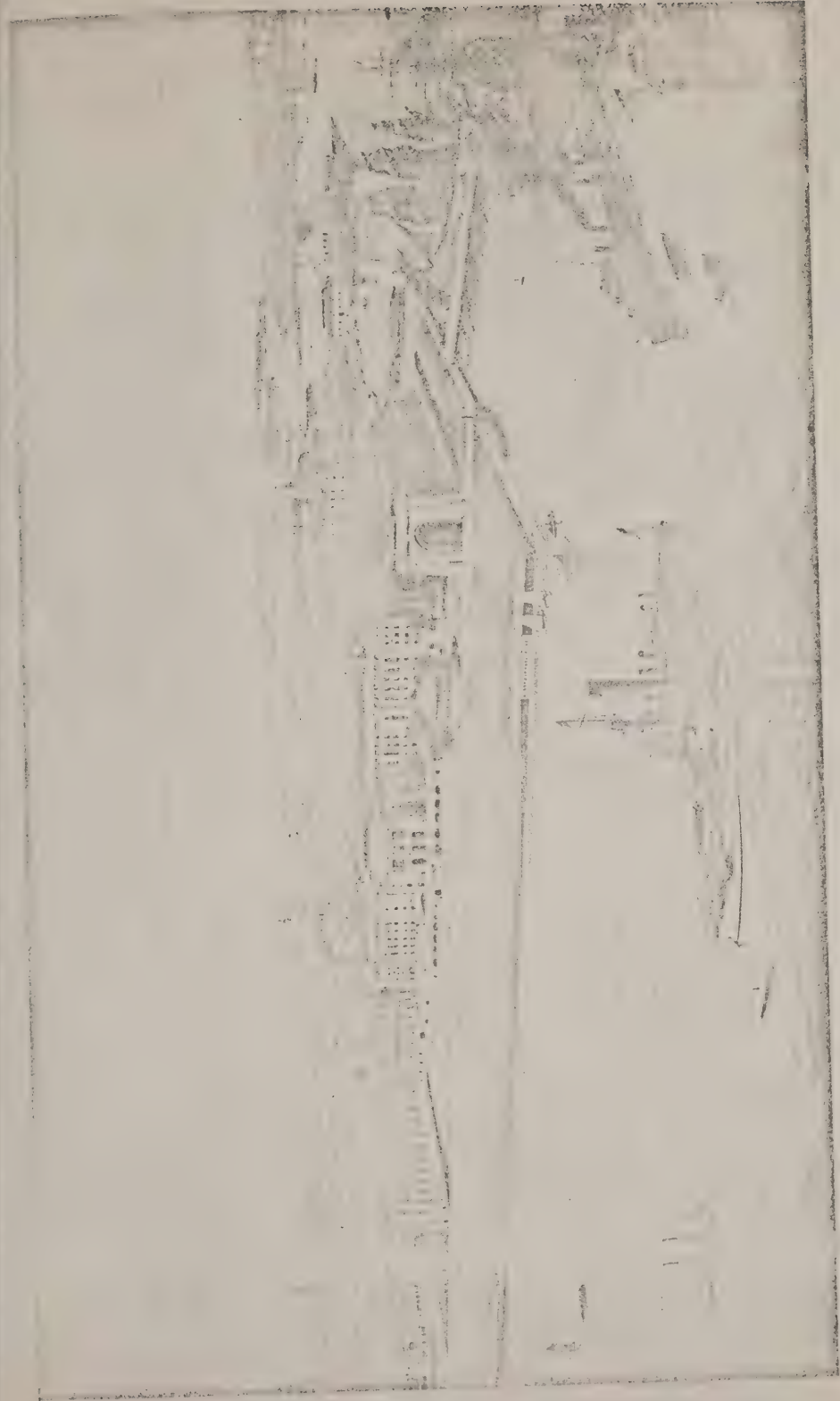
The Naval Academy payroll, including the civilian personnel, is approximately \$4,250,000 a year. The pay of civilian employees fluctuates between \$67 and \$500 per month. The officers are paid from \$8,000 per year for admirals down to \$1,500 a year for ensigns. Some chief warrant officers draw as high as \$4,500 a year. Enlisted men draw pay according to years of service and rank, the lowest paid being mess attendants who receive between \$21 and \$67 per month.

From the above description the reader can see that the Naval Academy of today is an institution of huge proportions, great beauty and historical interest, with modern educational equipment designed to develop physically and mentally the midshipmen through four years of training, with enough leisure time to enable them to adjust themselves to the social behavior of gentlemen. Since its inception the Naval Academy has graduated 1,420 students. The Class of 1936 totalled 224 graduates.

Rear-Admiral David Foote Sellers, former Commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, present Superintendent of the Naval Academy said in October, 1935, when the Academy celebrated its 90th anniversary: "The Naval Academy is unique as an educational institution. It was created and exists for the sole purpose of training officers to fight the United States Fleet. Every midshipman who enters and graduates is educated and trained for this definite and specific purpose. How well the Naval Academy fulfills its purpose is to be found in the measure of efficiency which it contributes to the Fleet. There are many factors that combine to make the graduate a first-class fighting man at sea. The spirit of enthusiasm, the love for



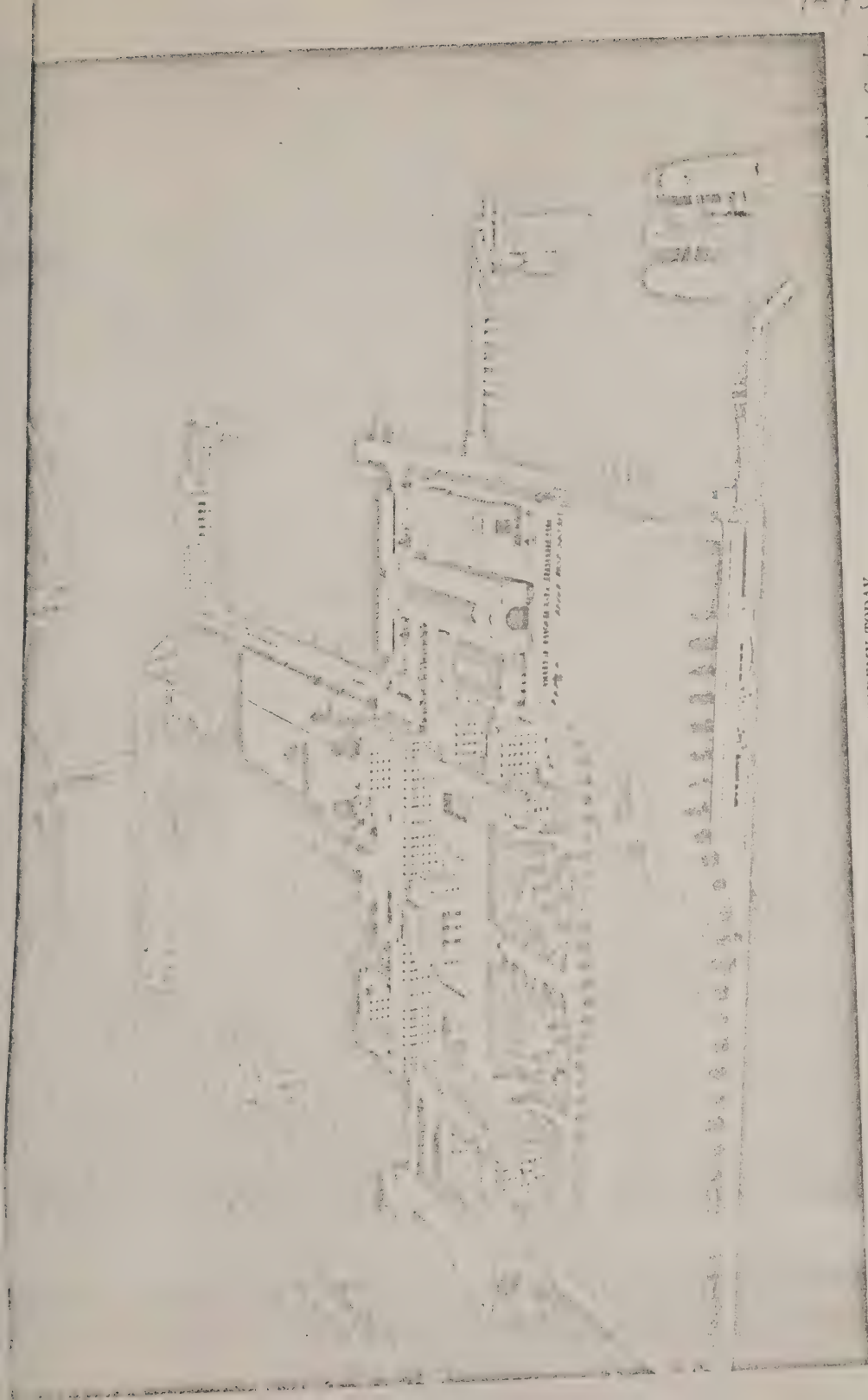




THE NAVAL ACADEMY, 1908

This is a reproduction from a sketch by the artist Richard Rummell. Note that Fort Severn is still standing. It was demolished in 1909. Ships shown are the *Chestapeake* with sails set, *Sister*, *Hartford*, and *Claucaester* at the dock; in the stream the cruiser *Olympia*, destroyer *Warden*, and monitor *Florida*. In the background is seen the Marine Barracks (now the Postgraduate School) and beyond it the old Naval Hospital ("Porter's Folly"), built in 1868, abandoned as such in 1876, and then used as a storehouse until about 1912. Numbers 3 and 6 greens and part of No. 6 fairway of the Naval Academy Golf Course are located on the knoll on which this hos-





#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY TODAY

Showing new wings of Bancroft Hall, built in 1919; Luce Hall, built in 1920; and the Natatorium, built in 1924. At the dock are the *Reina Mercedes* and the *Cimberland*. On Dorsey Creek is the new bathhouse, Hubbard Hall. Anchored off the Naval Hospital is part of a squadron of flying boats for aviation training of midshipmen. Moored at the dock in Dewey basin is the yacht *America*.





the Service, the respect for Navy traditions, all are essential, and without them naval officers can never be successful in the ships and fleets in which they serve. High personal character is of utmost importance. The building of this character must have its beginning in the Naval Academy. Here must be infused the spirit of the Navy and those high ideals of honor, truthfulness, and devotion to duty, which characterize the Naval Service. With these qualities is naturally associated the spirit of co-operation with all it involves of initiative and subordination; and they should lead to professional knowledge and attainment of high order. First, last, and all the time, the Naval Academy has before it one objective—the development, training, and education of officers to fight the Fleet."

During the training period every problem of the midshipmen is considered in a sane and not unsympathetic manner, and the average Naval Academy graduate goes out into the service a well fitted, patriotic, clean cut, carefully disciplined young officer of moral and mental fortitude. Annapolis, mother of Navy men, sends her sons to the fleet as officers and gentlemen with healthy minds and strong bodies.



## Chapter IX

### THE COLONIAL HOUSES OF ANNAPOLIS, THE CHURCHES AND SOME POINTS OF INTEREST

The old homes of Annapolis, with their quiet dignity reflecting the elegance of early America, form a fitting background for the historical pageant which has taken place here. America generally is rich in everything but native artistic treasures; in this one respect the wealthiest country in the world is genuinely poor,—but not so Annapolis.

Annapolis, as we have already shown, played a vigorous part in the early history of our country; and fortunately the city has suffered less change than any other colonial center and retains many reminders of Revolutionary times. The charm of Annapolis is an Old World charm—it consists not merely in marked sites, but in the preservation of streets, buildings and even drawing rooms where historic actions took place.

The old houses of Annapolis differ in architectural details, but there is one point which all have in common—they are products of an era as definite as the Elizabethan. The two characteristics of the Colonial era were great wealth, based upon rich tobacco lands, cheap labor and brisk shipping, and a high level of cultivation sustained by a close contact with Europe.

The city's gaiety during Revolutionary times made it the gathering place of the leading figures in our country's history. The diary of the Father of Our Country, George Washington, shows that he visited Annapolis eighteen times. He loved Annapolis and its people venerated him. Since his time all other Presidents except McKinley have visited Annapolis. Lafayette and other notables frequented Annapolis society. The places they visited included many of the following homes:

#### THE HAMMOND-HARWOOD HOUSE

Probably the best known of Annapolis' old homes, although not the oldest, is the Hammond-Harwood House, located at the corner of Maryland Avenue and King George Street. It is an expression of the wealth and exquisite taste prevalent in Annapolis in pre-Revolutionary times.



Two years older than the United States, it was built in 1774 by an obscure architect, Matthew Buckland for Mathias Hammond, an able lawyer and political thinker, one of the leaders of the Peggy Stewart Tea Party, and owner of thirty tobacco plantations. It is the supreme remaining gem of the Georgian period of Southern architecture, and most undoubtedly a gem which represents essentially a triumph of simplicity and symmetry over garnishes and confusions, with walls five feet thick, ceilings high, and an atmosphere of congeniality surrounding the whole place, the Harwood House is a home, the product of a period when home meant a place to live in.

The exterior is rather simple, being rendered charming by its sweeping perspective and perfect symmetry and proportion. The outstanding features of the exterior are the doorway, the window directly above it, and the aureole or bull's eye window in the center of the pediment. The doorway, flanked by tall Ionic columns, has often been copied by architects and art lovers from many sections of the country. The white facade, in a red brick surrounding, its massive oak door stopped by a cobweb window, delicately carved lites, and hand-carved garlands of roses and acanthus leaves, form a perfect combination. The window above carries on the same general design, and the aureole window must be termed a veritable jewel, reminding one strongly of a coat of arms.

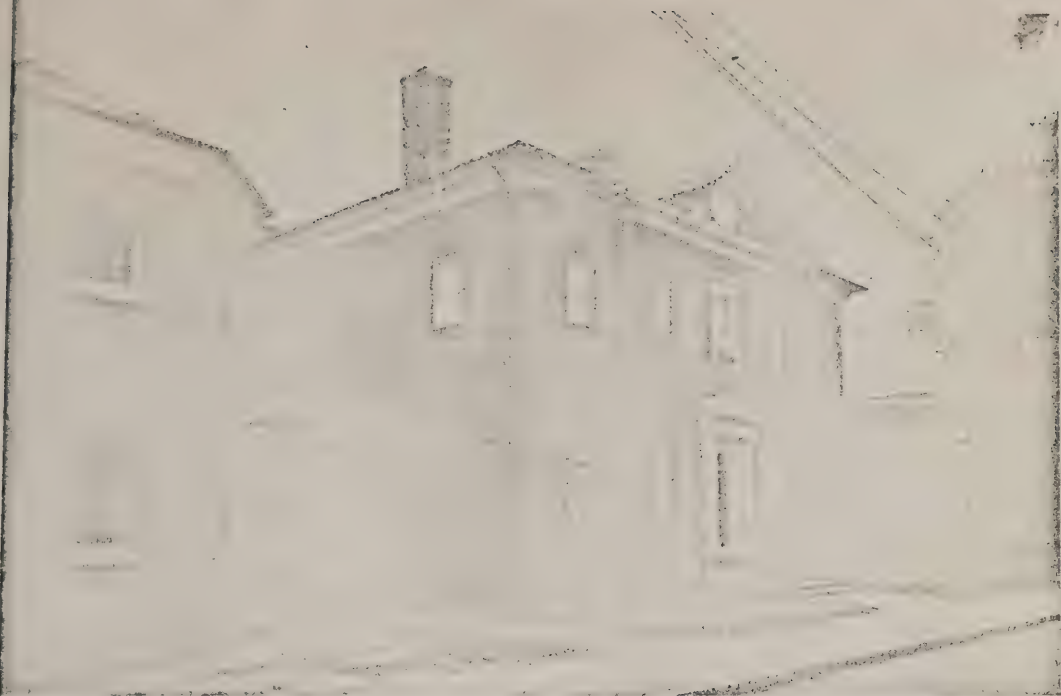
Except for the exquisite doorway and the windows above it, the facade is plain, relying for its effect upon perfection of proportion and workmanship. The brick is rich dull salmon in color, laid in Flemish bond; the joints are struck, and in no place is the mortar more than a quarter of an inch in thickness. In the flat arches over the windows it is even thinner, the bricks being rubbed and fitted so carefully that they needed practically no bonding.

With the exception of two rooms, the interior is plain. The hall lacks the Palladian magnificence of many Colonial dwellings; five plain doors lead into the rooms at the side and to the dining room in the rear. The stairway has a fantop window, an exact reproduction in proportion and design of a drawing by Palladio, and entirely molded, with the exception of the sill, from French plaster.

In two rooms, however, the dining room and the ballroom, some carver of rarest skill was given a free hand. Door frames and panels, shutters, mantels, cornices and baseboards are so richly carved as to give an atmosphere of genuine magnificence. Garlands of roses and scrolls of modified dolphins are prominent motifs, varied by borders of tongue and fret, Lesbian leaf, and less conventional flower and leaf designs. The baseboard and wainscot moldings are of stout rope, egg-and-dart, bead-and-reel patterns, with daisies to add grace. The same multiplicity of patterns serves for the cornices, and the shut-







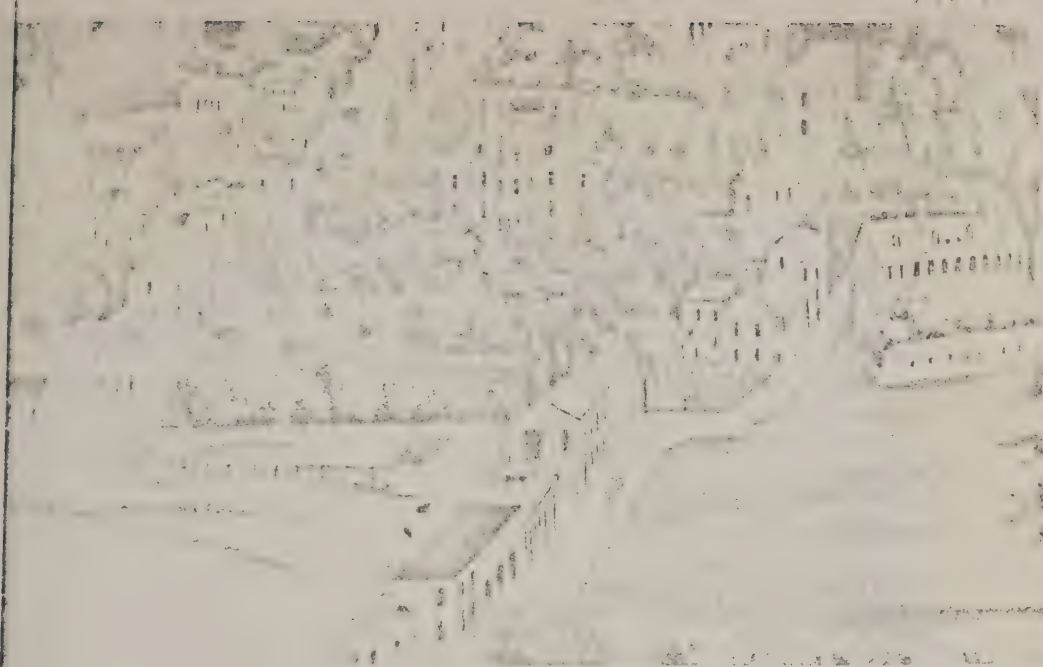
HAMMOND-HARWOOD HOUSE



THE MANSION OF CHARLES CARROLL, OF CARROLLTON

The Colonial homes of Annapolis were built either on or very close to the street. There were no front yards. Each house, however, had spacious grounds and flower gardens. At the time Charles Carroll signed the Declaration of Independence, it was said he was the richest man in the Colonies.





OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE AS SEEN FROM HARBOR YEARS AGO

This view shows the garden extending to the harbor, the shore line of which was located about 250 feet inside the east front of the present Armory.



NAVAL ACADEMY MESS HALL UPPER HALL USED FOR LYCEUM AND RECITATION HALL, 1896





ters are decorated with clusters of leaves. Both dining room and ballroom prove that new forces were modifying internal decoration as well as external design. The ballroom shows the influence of the classic revival as translated by the Adam brothers. Its top wall molding of vases alternating with beaded shafts has exquisite coolness and beauty. Everywhere the carver worked as if under the impulse of spring, and he left a monument to a type of craftsmanship which is as definitely gone as the sedan chairs and coaches of old Annapolis.

The ballroom on the second floor extending over the drawing room and dining room, measures nineteen by twenty-seven feet, and is one of the few perfect Colonial rooms in the country. Over the mantel piece roses are so realistically carved as to seem natural.

This house is, moreover, an American creation. Buckland was a native; the wood is Maryland pine, cut probably on one of Hammond's farms; and there is every reason to believe that the brick was made in Annapolis. There is a tradition that the carving was done by an indentured servant; it was more likely the product of one of the many skilled cabinet workers of the colony.

The windows are unornamented and set back in their frames. The bare box-like outline of the house is broken by exquisite pediments, and a perfectly slanted roof. The wings of the house are almost the only examples of semi-octagonal additions in the United States. In each wing are found second floor bedrooms which are connected with the central portion, giving the house a low-lying symmetrical perspective. In the lower right wing is the kitchen, which has been completely restored to its original appearance, with huge fireplaces and built-in oven.

One cannot help wondering, upon viewing this place, somewhat about its history, and what legend has left us about it. Unfortunately, its architecture has overshadowed its lore, and we must leave much to conjecture as to the gay times it has seen.

The Chase House, which stands opposite, was owned by Colonel Edward Lloyd, who was on good terms with his friend and neighbor, Hammond. When he heard Hammond intended building opposite, he was alarmed lest his highly prized view of the bay and the Severn be cut off. He suggested that Mr. Hammond build elsewhere. A happy compromise was reached when Hammond agreed to build low, so that Lloyd's view from his upstairs window would be unrestricted. This accounts for the wings, which some say Lloyd paid for. Another legend, with a less happy ending, tells of Hammond's engagement to a young lady from Philadelphia. Anxious to bring her to a veritable love-nest, he spent so much time on his house that she jilted him, feeling that some of that time should have been devoted to her. In the opinion of many, she cast away a chance to become mistress of the



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fairest house in America. Matthias Hammond lived there the remainder of his life as a bachelor.

The Hammond House was willed by Mathias Hammond to his nephew John Hammond then sold to Philip Hammond.

In 1811 it was bought by Chief Justice Jeremiah Townley Chase, and given to his daughter as a wedding gift when she married Richard Lockerman. She willed it to her daughter who married Judge William Harwood. The house stayed in the Harwood family until 1926, when St. John's College bought it and restored it.

The house is now (at the time of writing) used as a museum and contains a collection of pictures, miniatures, and manuscripts of old Annapolis. St. John's College secured furniture of the period to furnish the house, among which is a set of eight side chairs of pure design, upholstered in old brocade, a Chippendale dining table, a cellarette made by John Shaw of Annapolis in 1760, containing his business card, a ball and claw table by Goddard, and a mahogany highboy.

The original gardens, which at one time extended almost to the river, were laid out under the careful eye of Mrs. Frances Townley Chase Lockerman. They were noted for their predominant display of beautiful boxwood and roses. Generations following were forced to sell a good deal of the land to keep the wolf from the door, and the lot has dwindled in size.

The Civil War saw the Harwood House under the occupancy of William Harwood. An announced rebel, he walked the twenty-seven miles between Annapolis and Baltimore, where he taught school, three times a week, rather than pledge the formal allegiance to the United States required of railroad passengers of the day.

The last occupants of the house were the Misses Lucy and Hester Anne Harwood. Stories of the two proud and loyal old ladies, who struggled to maintain the house in all its glory are affectionately remembered in Annapolis. Although they had their eccentricities, legend has been kind to these two last members of the old guard. The final survivor of the two, "Miss Hessie" went to meet her forefathers in 1924.

Even now the spirit of the Harwood House refuses to die and rumors of the key to a secret room having been found gives opportunity for all sorts of romantic conjectures.



## THE CHASE HOUSE

The Chase House, located opposite the Hammond-Harwood House, was the only Colonial structure in Annapolis before the Revolutionary War, fully three stories in height. Its foundation was begun in 1769 by Judge Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, but was sold in 1771 to Colonel Edward Lloyd, fourth, and was finished by him. Lloyd later became Governor of Maryland.

In the Chase House in 1802, Colonel Chase's daughter, Mary Tayloe Lloyd, was married to Francis Scott Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner. The house remained in the Lloyd family until 1826, then changed hands several times but in 1847 returned to the ownership of the Chases. It finally came into the possession of Mrs. Hester Ann Chase Ridout, who left it at her death in 1888 as a home for Episcopal women.

The house stands away from the street behind a white picket fence, which has acorns carved atop the posts. The house is of brick. The first floor is high above the ground, over a great wine cellar vaulted in brick. It is said that Mr. Chase intended to have wings added to the house, but the sale interrupted his plans.

The interior of the house, completed by the Lloyd family, is decorated with wood and marble carvings, stucco decorated ceilings, and mahogany doors, all of which have latches and hinges of wrought silver. Opposite the entrance is a beautiful starway lighted by a Palladian window. From the landing the staircase divides and rises on each side to the second floor. The gallery of the second floor is supported by Ionic pillars. At each end of the gallery is an arched door, with arched transom. The carved marble mantels in the first floor room were made in Italy. A distinctive feature of the interior is the large reception hall extending through the entire length of the first floor and being over fourteen feet wide.

During Colonel Lloyd's lifetime Chase House was known to the most brilliant society of America. George Washington was there many times, and the Chase House is mentioned in his diaries and ledgers.

The house today contains some of its original furniture, some china bearing the Chase coat of arms, a clock, sword, and punchbowl given to John Ridout by Governor Horatio Sharpe. The dining room of this mansion is handsomely ornamented in carved wood; a marble mantel piece also being carved to represent a Shakesperian scene.





## THE BRICE HOUSE

At the corner of East Street and Prince George Street stands the Brice House which was erected in 1740 by Thomas Jennings, Chief Clerk of the Court. He gave it to his daughter Juliana, on her marriage to the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel James Brice, and it became a notable center of Colonial social life. Juliana Brice, famous for her confection called "Naples Biscuit," entertained such distinguished guests as President Washington.

The house is built of bricks, so carefully put together that the mortar lines between them are only about a quarter of an inch wide. It is set on a terrace, with a high basement and a central portion connected with two wings. The roof is sharply pitched, having two chimneys rising from the gable ends of the central portion, and thinner chimneys at the gable ends of the wings at right angles to those on the main portion. The house has a richly carved cornice at the top of the walls along the facade. A triple window with fluted columns appears above the carved door. The entire house is of the conventional Maryland classic style and is famous for its size as well as beauty.

The interior of the house is rich in carving, plaster work, wrought brass and rare costly woods, used with great skill and profusion. The stairway is of San Domingo mahogany richened to a lustrous black by the passage of years. The pilasters and banisters are light and graceful in design. The most beautiful single feature of the inner part of the mansion is the state drawing room, which leads off to the rear from the square hallway, upon which the front door opens. The fireplace of the drawing room was adapted from Abraham Swan's "British Architect and Builder's Treasury," published in 1745. The cornice of the room is noteworthy for its carvings, and the room as a whole is conspicuous for its dignity, spaciousness, and grace, being the setting for the most brilliant of the gay parties held here. In the sitting room is a built-in wine closet from which both Washington and Lafayette have been served. In the dining room is a recessed china closet, with each shelf edged with lace carved in wood.

Colonel James Brice was a gallant soldier who fought many battles in the Revolution. Upon his mysterious death in the house, it was inherited by his eldest son, Thomas Jennings Brice. It then was owned by William Paca, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and later by Thomas Johnson, first Governor elected by the people of Maryland. Eventually it descended to Nicholas Carroll Stephen and Charles W. Stephen who in 1873 sold it to Thomas Ennals Martin, then Mayor of Annapolis. In 1911 it was purchased by Carvel Hall and used as an annex to the hotel but was soon after obtained



by St. John's College and now is the home of faculty members, and the president of the college.

The Brice House is the oldest of the larger mansions of the city and it has many features of Southern Colonial architecture.

### THE PACA HOUSE

The stately old structure which now is the front entrance to Carvel Hall Hotel was erected in 1763 by William Paca, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Paca was Governor of Maryland and during his term of office his residence became the center of many brilliant entertainments. In the old days the Paca House garden indicated the delightful life of Annapolis a century ago. The spring house, the expanse of trees and shrubbery, the octagonal two-story summer house that represented "My lady's bower," the artificial brook fed by two springs of water, that went rippling along to the bath house that refreshed in the sultry days, and gave delight to the occupants, formed a beautiful picture. The rustic bridge and fountain in the garden attracted General Washington several times during visits here.

The additions made to form a large hotel were carefully planned so as to preserve the original architecture, and part of the gardens still can be seen at the King George Street entrance. The parlor to the left of the entrance hall, has been preserved as in the old days, with its large fireplace and carved mantel.

### PEGGY STEWART HOUSE

The Peggy Stewart House, located at 207 Hanover Street, was built in 1740 and was the home of Anthony Stewart. From its association with the giver of the "Annapolis Tea Party" it is familiarly called the Peggy Stewart House, being named after Anthony Stewart's daughter, Peggy.

Stewart took a burning chunk of wood from the open fireplace of his home and with his own hands set fire to his ship and watched its total destruction, together with the entire cargo to satisfy the public because he had broken faith and paid England a tax demanded on his cargo of tea.

This beautiful and Colonial home is now owned and occupied by Senator Ridgely P. Melvin and family.

### THE JONAS GREEN HOUSE

The Jonas Green House is known as "the most ancient house in all Annapolis." Jointly with the Sands House it is the oldest residence in the city. The Green House, located on Charles Street, was





built in 1680 by Colonel Hutchins, who willed the house to his grandson, John Rider. The house was owned by four different persons including Dr. Charles Carroll, before being acquired by Carroll's relative, Jonas Green, provincial printer, and editor and publisher of the Maryland Gazette newspaper, now the oldest newspaper in America. After seven generations the dwelling is still in possession of the Green family.

The house is of the low-lying Dutch Colonial type with four chimneys, one of which is topped by a most ancient serpent weather vane. The building is of brick and shingle construction, the beautifully colored old bricks with lights in them show how ancient the house really is. In the yard can still be seen the foundation to the printing press, from which the first edition of the Maryland Gazette was published in 1727.

As to quaintness the house cannot be surpassed, with its great wide central hall which rises up and gives a balcony entrance to the bed chambers. On the lower floor at either side of the hall are two panelled rooms, the first at the right containing ancient gun closets with small "sighting" windows. There are open fire places and "Holy Cross" doors in every room. The kitchen contains a crane and Dutch oven similar to the one at Mt. Vernon. The old floors are put together by treenails.

Through the years the house has retained many of its Colonial aspects, although the Hammond-Harwood House is the only building in the city completely as it was prior to the Revolution.

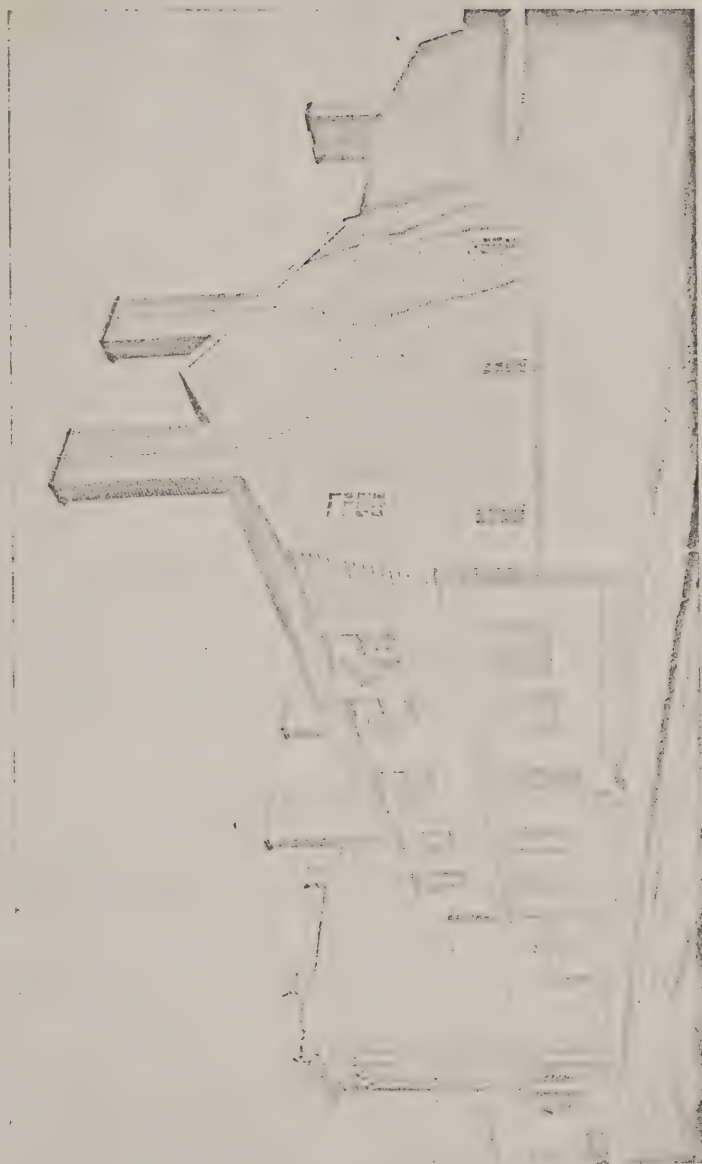
The Jonas Green House was known as "The Sign of the Bible." It is now occupied by Dr. T. Kent Green and his brother-in-law and sister, Commander and Mrs. John T. Bowers, U. S. N. The home now is probably the gayest spot in the city, for the family gives many large social functions for the society of the town and Naval Academy, as well as for friends in Baltimore and Washington. The house contains a plaque erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

#### THE PINKNEY HOUSE

The Pinkney House, situated at 5 St. John's Street, directly opposite the campus of St. John's College, was built by John Callahan, Clerk of the Land Office in 1750, on the site now occupied by the Court of Appeals building on Bladen Street. It was removed to St. John's Street about 1901, and now is the property of St. John's College.

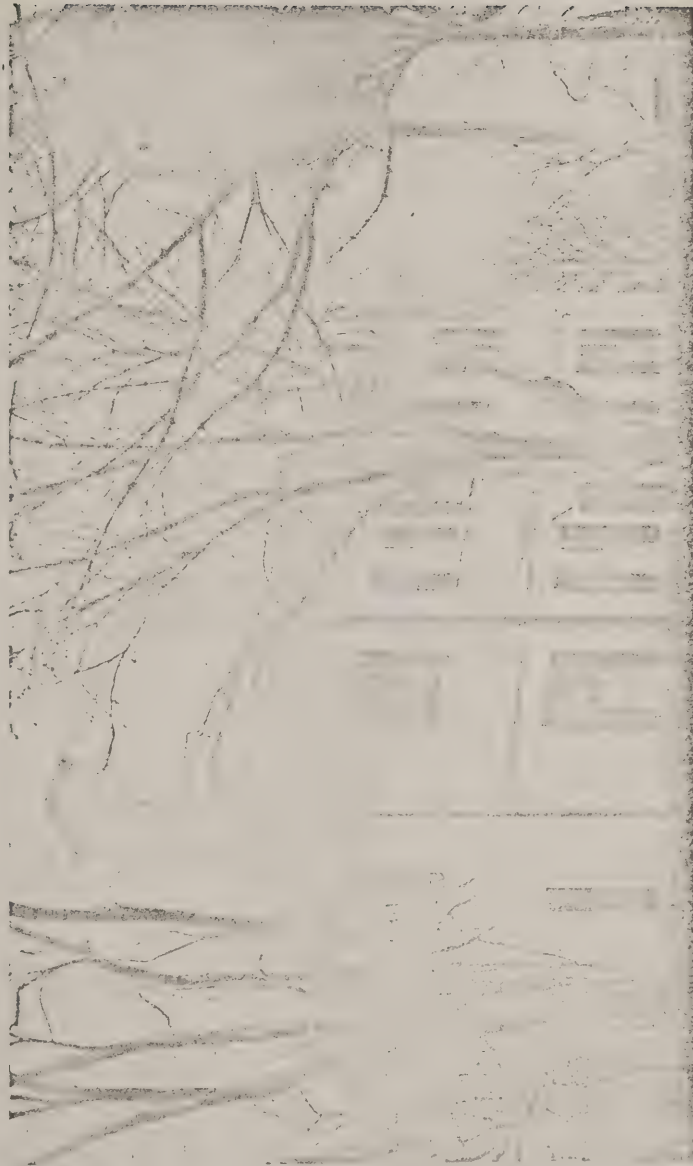
In this house, in 1764, was born William Pinkney, the most distinguished product of Annapolis between the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. At the outbreak of the Revolution some citizens remained





The Jonas Green Home, oldest house in Annapolis, shown as it appeared years ago.





The Scott House, located in Shipwright Street, was built in 1765, and is now used as a home for the Sisters of Notre Dame. Francis Scott Key lived in the Scott house while he attended St. John's College.





loyal to the King, among them Jonathan Pinkney, father of William Jonathan Pinkney who amassed a considerable fortune in the colonies only to lose it all by confiscation, but he founded a family which has written a notable page in the history of Maryland and of the nation. William Pinkney, among other offices, held those of United States Senator, Minister to England and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. He also drew the Declaration of War against England in 1812 and fought at Bladensburg. He was a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors of St. John's, which college has educated many of the Pinkney family, among them another William Pinkney, who became Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, and Ninian Pinkney, Medical Director of the United States Navy.

The Pinkney House is a splendid example of the smaller pre-Revolutionary dwellings of Annapolis. The gable end which it presents to St. John's Street is one of the most charming in the city, distinguished by the rich color of the brick, the simple and beautiful entrance, and the pleasant arrangement of the windows.

#### THE DORSEY HOUSE

The Dorsey House, located at 211 Prince George Street, was built in 1685 and was owned by Major Edward Dorsey. In this house was held the first meeting of the Assembly of Maryland. It later was used as the Governor's home and was considered the most commodious house in the city. It was the home of Sir Francis Nicholson, first Colonial Governor of Maryland. The house changed hands several times and was greatly altered by Judge Wagner. It is now owned by Harry England and recently has been converted into apartments.

#### THE SCOTT MANSION

The Scott Mansion on Shipwright Street was built in 1765 by Dr. Upton Scott who accompanied Governor Horatio Sharpe to America as his personal physician. Dr. Scott married Elizabeth, daughter of John Ross, the Register of the Land Office of Maryland. Dr. and Mrs. Scott had no children but their famous great-nephew, Francis Scott Key, lived with them while he attended St. John's College. The house is square, two and one-half stories in height, and the front door is especially famous for its artistic simplicity. The hall is beautifully ornamented by rich carvings. The building is now used as a home for the Sisters of Notre Dame.

In the rear room, now used by the Sisters as a chapel, Sir Robert Eden, last Proprietary Governor of Maryland and friend of Dr. Scott, died in 1784. The house is set on a slope leading down to Spa creek.



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### CARROLL MANSION (ST. MARY'S RECTORY)

In St. Mary's churchyard, facing Spa Creek at the southeast end of Duke of Gloucester Street, is located the old Carroll Mansion, now the rectory of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

The house was built in 1735 by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, richest man in all America in his day and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Even today the mansion stands practically in its original condition. The portion facing Duke of Gloucester Street has been altered somewhat. It is two stories high, built of brick, in typical Colonial architecture, among terraced gardens.

George Washington was often entertained at the Carroll Mansion, and in 1783 when he resigned his commission the whole community celebrated on the grounds at the expense of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Carroll was one of the patriot leaders who influenced Anthony Stewart to burn his ship, the *Peggy Stewart*, was one of the promoters of St. John's College and, in 1828, he broke the ground for the first railroad in America, the Baltimore and Ohio.

Carroll died in 1832 and twenty years later his granddaughters gave the mansion and grounds to the Redemptorist Order of the Roman Catholic Church. The old patriot always expressed a hope that his home would be used for holy and useful purposes as it is today.

### REYNOLDS TAVERN

Old Reynold's Tavern, now the Public Library, is located on the corner of Church Circle and Franklin Street. This brick Colonial residence was built in 1737 by William Reynolds. Soon thereafter it became a tavern and was used as such for many years, being a popular gathering place for young people of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County. It was bought by Samuel Chase about 1771 and later became the property of the Farmers' National Bank. It was used as the home of the cashier of the bank but more recently was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. L. Dorsey Gassaway, Mr. Gassaway being president of the bank. After Mrs. Gassaway's death the property was sold by the bank to the Public Library Board. The offices of the State's Attorney of Anne Arundel County, the County Farm Agent, the County Home Demonstration Agent, and the County Surveyor now occupy the second floor of the old tavern.

George Washington spent a night in the tavern on one of his visits to Annapolis. The money vaults of the bank were located in the basement of the tavern for many years.





## THE RIDOUT HOUSE

The Ridout House on Duke of Gloucester Street was completed in 1762 by John Ridout, Secretary to Governor Sharpe. Governor Sharpe began the house for his own home, but abandoned the idea before the house was completed and gave it to Mr. Ridout. John Ridout was a friend of George Washington, who wrote in his diary that on September 26, 1771, he "dined at Mr. Ridout's and went to the play after it."

The house is of two story brick construction. What is now the rear entrance or garden doorway, has a fine portico and above a beautiful palladian window.

John Ridout married Mary Ogle, daughter of Governor Samuel Ogle in 1765. Mary Ogle's harpsichord, a wedding gift, still stands in the house. Descendants of John Ridout live in the mansion. It is now the residence of Mrs. C. Nelson Dugan.

Numbers 116 and 122 Duke of Gloucester Street were part of the estate. In Colonial times house Number 116 was the stable and carriage house. The old building has been torn down and a modern building erected.

## OTHER HISTORICAL HOMES

Among other houses of historical interest are:

*The Shaw House*, now Elk's Home, located on State Circle, built in 1720-1721 by Cornelious Brooksby, but completed by Anne Gough, his widow in 1725. A large addition was built in 1745. This quaint Dutch Colonial house was the birthplace of Dr. John Shaw, poet, who built another addition in 1784.

*The Sands House*, now the home of Mrs. Clifton Moss, located at 130 Prince George Street, built in 1680, and jointly with the Jonas Green House, the oldest dwelling in the city. The Sands House was built of lumber from nearby forests, put together with wooden pegs. It was bought in 1756 by John Sands and is still occupied by his descendants. The house contains its pre-Revolutionary furniture. It is reported that after George Washington resigned his commission in 1783, a crowd followed him, and he took refuge in the Sands House.

*The Stephen Bordley House*, now owned by Dr. R. T. H. Halsey, located in Randall Court, built in 1732.

*The Resselius House*, located at 162 Conduit Street, now belonging to the Masonic Lodge, built in 1730.

*The Lloyd House*, located on Maryland Avenue and built in 1743, now owned by Mrs. Maurice Ogle.



*The Governor Ogle House*, located at College Avenue and King George Street, now belonging to Mrs. Mason Porter Cusachs, was built in 1742. The house was first occupied by Samuel Ogle, a captain in the British Cavalry, who was Governor of Maryland in 1731 and they lived in Ogle House or Hall. Gov. Ogle was fond of the races, being the organizer of the Jockey Club in 1743. He had a stable of his own and imported horses. George Washington was a guest at Ogle Hall several times during 1771-72-73 while in Annapolis for the races. It was in this mansion that the Governor's daughter, Mary Ogle, was wooed and won by John Ridout. In 1850 Gov. Pratt, then United States Senator, lived in the house and entertained Henry Clay and others. The beautiful box hedge and arched doorway at the side of this brick house still remain.

*The Hammond House*, now the property of Walter H. Hart, built in 1760, located at Charles Street and King Charles Court.

*The Middleton House*, Market Space and Randall Street, built in 1700. The Jockey Club and the old Tuesday Club met in the ancient brick building.

*The Tydings House*, Main and Conduit Streets, built in 1730.

*The Acton House*, located in Acton Place off Franklin Street, built in 1745 by Philip Hammond, now the property of Mrs. Taylor Smith, who purchased it from W. Meade Holladay. A pathetic story is connected with the history of Acton Place. When owned by Paymaster James D. Murray it was known as "Acton on the Spa." Before that time, however, the home was owned by Colonel Lewis Duvall. The estate embraced many broad acres reaching far down toward South river. For some years Col. Duvall represented Annapolis in the General Assembly, but finally came to the conclusion not to run again. When another candidate was advanced Col. Duvall changed his mind and went before the people seeking re-election. He opened his orchards and garden to the public and spent his money recklessly and lavishly, but was defeated. Old records say that the enormous expense ruined him financially and he was compelled to sell all his ownings except for a small farm and house to which he retired, broken hearted. He left a large family, including Dr. Marius Duvall, a prominent surgeon of the Navy. Acton was the first tract surveyed within the limits of Annapolis. The land was granted to Richard Acton in 1651.

*The Quynn House*, located on Northwest Street opposite the rear lawn of the Postoffice (referred to as the Reverdy Johnson House) built in 1750. The present owner is Joseph S. Bigelow.

*The Slicer House*, located at Prince George Street and Carroll's Alley, built in 1740. It was the home of Frank B. Mayer, the Mary-





The historic Brice House, and its two wings.



The old home of William Paca, now Carvel Hall Hotel







The old Treasury Building, located on ...



land artist. Two of his paintings; "The Planting of the Colony of Maryland," and "The Burning of the brig *Peggy Stewart*," hang in the State House.

*The Lloyd Dulaney House*, located on Conduit near Duke of Gloucester Street, built in 1730. This was formerly the old city hotel. This square three story house, ornamented by fine brick work is now the home of the Masonic Lodge. The house was siezed by the State during the Revolution when its owner, Lloyd Dulaney, remained loyal to the King.

*The Colonel Hyde House*, 191 Main Street, built in 1750, now owned by the Circle Playhouse Company.

*The Workman House*, located at 10 Francis Street, owned by the Walton family, built in 1696. This building was the first home of St. John's College, first free school in Maryland, and today is the oldest standing college building in America.

*The Jennings House*, located at 195 Prince George Street, built in 1685, owned by Mrs. John Halligan.

*Aunt Lucy's Bake Shop*, located at 160 Prince George Street. This building was the home and bake shop of Lucy Smith, a famous colored cook who served in the best homes on state occasions. Her husband, John Smith, had a livery stable at the back of the house.

*Old Bowie House*, now part of the Maryland Hotel, located on Main and Duke of Gloucester Streets on Church Circle.

*The Farris House*, located on West Street, built in 1740, now owned by the McParlin heirs.

*The Davis House*, located at Conduit and Main Streets, in some recently discovered records is identified as The Blue Ball Tavern, at which stage coaches made their arrival and departure. Here too, Jonas Green lived when he was postmaster, as he had to reside where the mails were received and dispatched. The Elliott family has long resided in the house.

*The Lockerman House*, located on Maryland Avenue, built in 1760.

A number of other old buildings of prominence still standing in the city limits follow:

#### THE OLD TREASURY BUILDING

Within the circle enclosing the State House stands the quaint old Colonial one story brick building known as The Old Treasury Building. Built in 1694, it is venerable as well as memorable, and is one





of the oldest buildings in Annapolis. It is built in the shape of a Greek cross. The massive lock and key and the heavy handmade iron hinges on the original entrance door are objects of interest. It originally accommodated the Provincial Governor and his Council as a Council Chamber for the Upper House of Provincial Legislature; and was used in this way from 1695 to 1857; the Lower House or House of Burgesses, at that time, holding their meetings in the State House. It was at one time used as the Provincial Court Room. It was also the Colonial Treasury, and the office of the State Treasurer. From 1903 to 1916 the State Superintendent of Schools used it as an office, and from 1916 to 1932 it was the office of the Anne Arundel County Superintendent of Schools. The building is now unoccupied.

Governor Edwin Warfield had this old Senate Chamber restored to its original appearance in 1906.

#### MCDOWELL HALL (BLADEN'S FOLLY)

In 1744 Governor Thomas Bladen purchased four acres of land on what is now the campus of St. John's College and received funds from the Assembly for the construction of a Governor's Mansion. He hired Simon Duff of Scotland as the architect. Work went on until the foundation and side wall had been raised and the roof almost completed; then the Assembly, thinking Governor Bladen extravagant, refused to appropriate the money needed to finish the work. The structure remained unfinished for forty years because of political dissension, and the interior became dilapidated and the remaining material stored in the basement was stolen. In 1784 the Legislature turned the building and grounds over to St. John's College, and Reverend John Carroll, Rev. William Smith, Patrick Allison, Richard Sprigg Steret and George Diggs were empowered to solicit added funds for the college's use. A year later a yearly appropriation for St. John's was authorized. In 1805 state funds were withdrawn during another political disagreement, and the college lagged until 1811 when \$1,000 was set as an annual contribution by the State. In 1821 a legalized lottery brought the college \$20,000. In 1833 the State Senate decided to contribute \$2,000 annually and the Senators were given one scholarship to fill from each county. In 1834 a subscription drive netted the college \$12,000. Thus Bladen's Folly was used as the spearhead in developing a great institution.

#### THE STATE HOUSE

The present State House is the third which has stood upon the same site. The first State House was begun on April 30, 1696. This building burned down in 1704. The second State House was finished in 1706; being replaced by the present one in 1772, the Gen-



eral Assembly appropriating 7,500 pounds sterling to construct the building. The first Assembly held in the present State House organized a convention to defy Great Britain to tax American Colonies without representation.

The State House has always been a source of pride to Marylanders. French Commissioner M. Regeme, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in the French cabinet, in America for the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Yorktown stopped in the moonlight one night to make a sketch of the State House, saying, "I have not seen a building in America that pleases me as much as this."

The Senate and House chambers of the State House have been the scene of many verbal battles marking on warfare, but few were more exciting than the examination of charges by Governor Francis Thomas against Judge John C. LeGrand. Able and distinguished men were connected with the case. Governor Thomas, who had married the young, beautiful and accomplished daughter of Governor McDowell of Virginia, had fallen into a tremendous quarrel, originating from serious charges affecting the Governor's personal character, with several male members of his wife's family—one the Governor himself and the other the illustrious Thomas H. Benton. In the course of the war of words Governor Thomas had printed at Annapolis a most violent attack upon his adversaries, and had a copy of the pamphlet placed upon the desk of every member of the Congress of the United States, at Washington. Thereupon the Governor was sued for libel. As the Governor had said some things, very probably, that he could not prove, he desired to postpone the trial, and this became a battle of legal giants, for there were eminent counsel on either side. The Governor was able to delay the trial from time to time, and to prevent himself from appearing in the Court in Washington to which he had been summoned.

During the legal warfare the Governor created a new excitement by charging the Chief Justice of the State, Judge LeGrand, with having abstracted an article of value (the very nature of which seems not to have been handed down) from the Governor's home in Frederick. These two had been fast friends and Judge LeGrand owed his appointment to the bench to the Governor who had also honored him by having chosen him, before this new dignity, as his Secretary of State. It was suggested that the Governor had gotten up this charge, with the effort to have the Chief Justice impeached, because he desired his necessary presence at Annapolis to press the impeachment, to serve him as a sufficient legal reason not to appear in the Washington Court in obedience to its summons, as his counsel stated it:—"His State having the first claim."





Governor Thomas made his impeachment address against the Chief Judge before the Legislature. He was armed with a long array of legal papers, and, taking them up, one by one, he exhausted each point at such length that a week passed, and the Legislature adjourned before action was taken. Governor McDowell was present, together with Thomas H. Benton, at the Governor's masterful presentation of the case, during which Maryland's Governor introduced his own domestic troubles. He, in one of his extraordinary sentences, stated that "from investigation I can say that the McDowell women are of the best type of American motherhood. I wish I could say as much for the men." "My own wife," the Governor declared, "is as pure as the icicle from the frozen north." Then, changing his attack to the McDowell men he said: "They have followed me through the trackless forest like the hell-hounds of perdition," and exclaiming, "Let them come!" he struck his chest with his fist, until it rang like the clang of armored metal, and added: "I fear them not—from Bully Benton to Blackguard McDowell." Pencils dropped from the hands of the note-takers, a half dozen members rose and called for order, and Benton stood up and demanded protection from the House, or he would protect himself.

Governor Thomas remained silent and motionless until the storm had subsided and then calmly said:

"Mr. Speaker: I have sat in this House; twice I have occupied the seat in which you sit; I have served in the Halls of Congress, and never has an honorable gentleman called me to order."

At the end of the proceedings, with the ease of an evening promenade, Governor Thomas escorted his wife to the train, placed her under the care of Richard Thomas, the President of the Senate, and a relative of the Governor, and she went back to her father's house.

With this startling episode faded Maryland's opportunity to have one of her citizens in the Presidential chair—for, up to that time, it was conceded that Governor Thomas was to be the coming Democratic nominee for President—a choice that fell later to James K. Polk, at a time when the country was immovably democratic.

The charge against Judge LeGrand failed and he soon after was elected Chief Justice.

On entering the State House the first room to the right of the central hall is the Old Senate Chamber hallowed by many historic associations. It was in this room that the Continental Congress held its sessions at the close of the Revolution, and it was there that George Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-chief of the American Army on December 23, 1783. The following year in the same chamber, the treaty of peace with Great Britain was signed in





the presence of Congress. Maryland and Massachusetts are the only ones of the thirteen states able to boast of their original colonial capitals.

There are several valuable historical paintings in the State House. The oldest painting "Washington at Yorktown" is the work of Charles W. Peale. Among other paintings are "The Planting of the Colony of Maryland," and "The Burning of the *Peggy Stewart*."

In the central hall are portraits of the Maryland Signers of the Declaration of Independence; Samuel Chase, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, and William Paca. In the Executive Chamber on the second floor are portraits of George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, and of former Governors of Maryland.

A splendid portrait of Henrietta Maria, Princess of France, and Queen to King Charles the First, for whom Maryland was named, was added to the collection through the efforts of the late Governor Albert C. Ritchie.

In the Flag Room are many old flags and standards of glorious history. Among these is the oldest Star Spangled Banner in existence. It was carried by the Maryland troops at the battle of Cowpens in 1778, and at the battle of North Point in 1814. Also Federal and Confederate flags from the War of 1861-65. Colors and standards from the World War are also in the collection.

The large addition to the old section of the building, contains the present Senate and House of Delegates.

An elevator carries visitors to the different floors, and to the dome. The interior of the dome is ornamented with stucco and fresco work, in the best Colonial style. From the gallery at the top one gets a beautiful view of the Bay and the surrounding country.

Monuments and statues dot the green circle, around the State House. Immediately in front of the entrance stands the bronze statue of Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the United States from 1836 to 1865. It is the work of the Maryland sculptor, William H. Rinehart.

A bronze statue of Baron De Kalb stands on the Southeast side of the building. DeKalb was a Brigadier of France and a Major General in the American Army of the Revolution. The monument was erected by order of the United States Government.

To the northeast is an old iron cannon mounted on a granite pedestal. This is one of the five guns which armed the *Ark* and the *Dove*, the two small ships which brought the first Maryland Pilgrims from England in 1634.



### THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

Like the State House the present Government House of Maryland (Executive Mansion) is the third built to serve the Governors of the State. The first Executive Mansion, constructed in 1750, stood on the grounds now occupied by the Naval Academy, and was called "The Government House of the State of Maryland." It was sold to the Federal Government in 1866. The second "mansion" is now McDowell Hall, St. John's College. The present one was built during the administration of Governor Thomas Swann in 1869. It is situated on a lot fronting State Circle, Bladen Street, College Avenue, Church Circle, and School Street. Repairs and alterations to this building were begun in 1935 by Governor Harry W. Nice. The appearance of the building has been completely changed, transposing it from a Victorian home to a much larger brick dwelling of Colonial style, consisting of a central part with two wings. The interior was completely remodeled to conform with the exterior. The latest air-cooling system, which makes one forget the summer heat, tiled baths, new furnishings, and other interior decorations, together with the landscaping and construction work cost the State \$136,000. Governor Nice, like Governor Bladen, was the target of much criticism for the magnitude of the expenditures in connection with the remodeling, and the Legislature in extraordinary session, in 1936, compelled him to abolish a commission in order to have the \$30,000 needed to complete the Government House.

On the site where the Colonial Government House of Maryland now stands was once located a famous boarding house. In 1845 the house was celebrated as the living quarters of high ranking naval officers, who conducted the examination of a large class of midshipmen known as the class of 1840. The gathering of the Naval Board was a major event, for the examination and studies of the midshipmen took several years before their status and relative rank were determined. The naval officers were then great sticklers for rank and pomp, and elaborate entertainment.

### COURT OF APPEALS BUILDING AND STATE LIBRARY

The Maryland Court of Appeals Building and State Library is located on State Circle with a side entrance on Bladen Street and backing on College Avenue. The building is in keeping with the architecture of the other public buildings nearby, having wide steps leading to each entrance surmounted by tall white pillars.

On the first floor are the offices of the State Treasurer, Tax Commissioners and an Information room. A wide marble stairway, lighted by a stained glass window, showing both sides of the Great Seal of Maryland, leads to the second floor, where are located the Court of Appeals of Maryland and State Library.





The State Library contains about 140,000 volumes, including a large collection of law books, valuable reference volumes, including many rare editions, historical reference books of Colonial times, records of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. A complete file of the Maryland Gazette, from 1729 to 1797, is preserved in the library. The Maryland Gazette, still published, was the first newspaper printed in Maryland, and today is the oldest newspaper in America.

### THE MEMORIAL HALL OF RECORDS

The newest building in Annapolis is the Memorial Hall of Records, built on the corner of the St. John's College campus, at the intersection of College Avenue and St. John's Street. This building was completed in 1935 by means of State funds secured through the efforts of Senator Ridgely P. Melvin of Anne Arundel County. All the old land records and official State documents are located in this modern building, of a construction aimed to preserve the legibility and binding of the documents.

### THE LIBERTY TREE

Situated on the front campus of St. John's College is one of the most historic trees in America, a tulip poplar known as the Liberty Tree, and estimated to be over six hundred years old. Under its spreading branches Colonists signed a treaty of peace with the Susquehanna Indians in 1652. Lord Baltimore used the tree as a meeting place between the Indians and his settlers. There the redskins and whites smoked the pipe of peace. The Liberty Tree was so named because the Sons of Liberty, a pre-Revolutionary Society, held its meetings under it.

The Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, several years ago took steps to preserve the old tree. Relic hunters damaged it greatly by peeling bark from its trunk. Once boys set fire to a decayed portion of the giant poplar but the fire, instead of killing the tree, destroyed the insects in it and in the spring the tree came out in foliage as usual. The D. A. R. chapter has an iron fence erected around this dean of the forest.

During the Civil War the old poplar seemed to give vent to the feeling of the town, for as a storm raged one night a large limb fell on tents belonging to Union troops, giving them a bad fright.

### ST. ANNE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

One of the most beautiful and stately buildings in Annapolis is historic St. Anne's Episcopal Church, located in the center of the town.



Erected in 1699 St. Anne's was the first brick church built in America. The parish was established seven years earlier.

This ivy covered structure with its tall steeple, surrounded by the church yard with its century old tombstones of early Annapolis families, is the third church to stand on the same site. The interior contains several memorial stained glass windows. The oak carving behind the altar was presented by the Randall family, and was cut by T. Kirchmayer, one of America's most illustrious carvers. Washington worshipped at St. Anne's during his visits to Annapolis and often lodged at the rector's home. (See history of St. Anne's in preceding chapter of date 1699).

### UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

One of the show spots within the Naval Academy reservation is the Chapel, with its three stained glass windows dedicated to Admirals Farragut, Porter and Sampson. In 1912 the remains of John Paul Jones, first Admiral of the American Navy, were placed in the crypt of this chapel. He was buried in France one hundred and thirteen years before his body was discovered by General Horace Porter, then our Ambassador to France.

The reception of the remains of John Paul Jones in Annapolis on July 24, 1905, was an affair of international importance. The bones of the Father of the American Navy were received from the French nation by representatives of the American Republic. The squadron of American warships which went to Cherbourg, France, for Jones' body arrived in Annapolis July 22, 1905. The squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, consisted of the flagship *Brooklyn*, which had the casket on board, the *Galveston*, *Tacoma* and *Chattanooga*. The ships were greeted in the Bay by the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, organized in two divisions, the first in the command of Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans and the second commanded by Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis. The two commands included the battleships *Missouri*, *Kentucky*, *Kearsarge*, *Alabama*, *Illinois*, *Massachusetts* and *Iowa*. At the peak of each warship the tri-color of France fluttered in the fresh breeze, while the American colors flew half-masted on the staff. The French cruiser *Jurien de la Graviere*, lay off Annapolis when the American fleet arrived.

On July 24 the body of Admiral Jones was transferred from the *Brooklyn* with naval pomp and amid salutes was brought ashore in the tug *Standish*. An imposing guard received Jones' remains, the official escort consisting of midshipmen from each of the ships of the fleet, a battalion of sailors from the fleet, two companies of Marines from the Naval Academy, the regiment of midshipmen then in the



Naval Academy and all the officers of the fleet and station. The Naval Academy Band, under Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, headed the funeral march. The band from the battleship *Brooklyn* and fifty French bluejackets, also were included in the line of march ahead of the casket. Admiral Sigsbee, who was in command, marched in the rear. The body bearers consisted of Rear-Admiral James H. Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Rear-Admiral Davis, Captain Benjamin F. Tilley, Captain E. D. Taussig, Captain William H. Reeder, all of the American Navy, and Captain E. E. Gervais, commanding the French cruiser. In front of the bier marched Chaplain H. H. Clark of the Naval Academy, who conducted the religious services at the temporary vault, and Chaplain George L. Bayard of the *Brooklyn*, who assisted him. With over a thousand Navy men in uniform, it was an impressive, solemn and dignified event.

The most powerful radio station in the world is located along the banks of the Severn river opposite the United States Naval Academy. The actual location of this radio station is known as Greenberry Point. The station was built and equipped in ten months, being placed in operation in October, 1918. On that day Josephus Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy, sent the first three radiograms. The greetings went to the First Lord of the British Admiralty in London; to the French Minister of Marine in Paris, and to the Italian Minister of Marine, in Rome. Now messages can be sent to vessels in every sea and ocean.

The station has six towers, each six hundred and fifty feet high. In 1936 Congress authorized the building of two additional towers with still more powerful equipment. The station includes a large power house, barracks for single enlisted men, and living quarters for married men and their families. Also on the radio reservation is the Naval Officers' Beach Club.

The Naval Experiment Station and Research Laboratory is located on the north shore of the Severn river adjacent to the Navy Radio Station. The station has a staff of eight officers and scores of workmen. The building includes laboratories, warehouses, ammunition depots and living quarters. The first experimental work on this site was begun in 1872, when the Bureau of Ordnance established an experimental battery. Now all Navy equipment of importance is tested here. The station covers a tract of eighty-five acres. (See chapter on Naval Academy for general description of the Academy).

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Presbyterian Church was ninety years old on May 3, 1936. The beginnings of the Naval Academy here are almost coincidental with the founding of the Presbyterian Church in Annapolis. The





Naval Academy was founded on October 10, 1845. On December 14, 1845, the first recorded meeting of Presbyterians in Annapolis took place. The initial meeting was held in the City Assembly Rooms. The cornerstone of the church was laid in July 25, 1846, upon the foundation of the second theatre built in Annapolis. It was built of the brick from the large stable and coach house of the Lloyd Mansion, which formerly stood on the corner of Maryland Avenue and Prince George Street.

Speaking of the Presbyterian Church. Louis H. Bolander, local historian and man of letters, states in part: "It would be interesting if its origin could be traced back to the days when those first pioneer Puritans settled at the mouth of the Severn. If this church could claim an unbroken line of descent from these sturdy frontiersmen, they could well lay claim to being the oldest church body in the city or county. But this claim cannot be made. First, because no Presbyterian records can be found dating back to that early time, and, second, because there is good reason for believing that these Puritans who founded Providence were not Presbyterians, but belonged to the Independent party, for they left behind them in Virginia an Independent minister. Many of these Providence Independents later became Quakers, and are no doubt buried in the Quaker burying ground still to be seen near Galesville.

"There probably had been occasional meetings of Presbyterians at earlier dates of which no record was ever made even in local newspapers. That there had been hopes and possibly attempts made to found a church of this faith, before 1845, is shown by a letter written in January, 1832, to Dr. John Ridout, a prominent physician of Annapolis. It was written by the Rev. R. J. Brunswick of the Baltimore Presbytery.

"But nothing came of this promising letter for more than three years. In September, 1845, there had come to Annapolis a Frenchman, recently appointed by George Bancroft, then Secretary of the Navy, as instructor of the French language in the Naval School about to be opened. His name was Arsene N. Girault. Though born of Catholic parents, and a friend of Joseph Bonaparte, the exiled elder brother of Napoleon and a devout Catholic, Girault was a loyal Presbyterian, and an Elder in the church before coming to Annapolis. He soon became acquainted with Dr. Ridout and in him found a kindred soul. Both men were exceedingly anxious to found a church of their faith in "Ye Ancient City" and opened a correspondence with ministers of the Baltimore Presbytery, who cheerfully promised their assistance and co-operation.

"With these assurances Girault and Ridout went bravely ahead and made arrangements for the first meeting in the Assembly Room.



The minister who conducted the meeting was Dr. J. Laurie of Washington. When they planned this gathering the two men knew of but five others who would come; their own wives and three other women, but ten more came, making seventeen in all. Each of the seventeen after the service expressed a desire to unite in any effort that would be made to establish a Presbyterian Church. One of these ten was a stranger to everyone present, and he wore the uniform of a midshipman of the United States Navy. He introduced himself as Midshipman Samuel P. Carter of Tennessee, and stated that he was attached to the new Naval School.

"As midshipmen have always taken an active part in the life of this church it seems well to say more about this stranger, the first midshipman ever to attend a Presbyterian Church in Annapolis, two months after the opening of the Naval School, and from which he was one of the first class to graduate. Midshipman Carter afterwards had a most distinguished career in the Navy, and took part in Commodore Tattnall's famed attack on the Barrier Forts in China. At the outbreak of the Civil War, though a native of Tennessee, he remained a strong Union man. With President Lincoln's consent he left the Navy temporarily and went back to his native state where he raised a regiment of cavalry, and became a real "Sailor on Horseback." His services to the Union cause were so great that he was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army, but after the war went back to his old service in the Navy. In this service he rose to the rank of Rear-Admiral, the only American officer in our history to attain both ranks. Carter continued to attend the meetings of the new church, and remained its firm friend and loyal supporter to the end of his life.

"The small group of people who attended the gathering in the Assembly Room held regular Sabbath meetings all through the winter of 1845-46. In April, 1846, their ranks swelled to nearly thirty, they resolved to form themselves into a congregation and to petition the Presbytery of Baltimore to organize a church to be received under their care. On May 2, 1846, the Reverend J. Laurie of Washington, the Reverend W. Dunlap of Baltimore and Dr. Stewart, an Elder, met in Annapolis in the Assembly Room and, having called the congregation together, organized them according to the form and ritual prescribed by the Presbyterian Church. Ten members were that day admitted into the infant church.

"Soon after this a subscription fund was raised to erect a church building. The land on Numbers 4 and 5 South East Street (now Duke of Gloucester Street) on which the old theatre stood, was bought for this purpose.

"The many conflicting stories about this old theater should be cleared up. It was not the first theater in America or in Annapolis.





as has often been rumored. The first theater building in Annapolis was built before the Revolution and stood on the south side of West Street not far from Church Circle. An establishment known as the Royal Restaurant stands on the site now. This building was torn down about 1818. But in 1828 another theater was built of wood on Duke of Gloucester Street (or South East Street). The cornerstone of this theater was laid August 14, 1828, by Richard J. Jones. A leaden box, containing a list of the names of the building committee, a copy of each of the newspapers printed in the city, and a copy of George Washington's will, was deposited under the stone. The stone used for the cornerstone of this building was the cornerstone of the old theater building which stood on West Street. But this theater was not a commercial success. David Ridgely wrote in 1841 that 'it is rarely opened not having enough votaries of the dramatic muse to sustain it for a season.' The last public performance in this theater was staged in the winter of 1845-1846 by the midshipmen of the infant Naval School. It was a production of Bulwer-Lytton's "Lady of Lyons."

"Four hundred dollars were paid by the trustees of the church for this site, and the old theater building was torn down. But the foundation of the old theater was used for the new building. On the 25th of July, 1846, the cornerstone of the present church edifice was laid, but the congregation continued to worship in the Assembly Room until July, 1847, when the building was enough completed to be used as a place of worship.

"On May 8, 1864, just after the battle of Chancellorsville, the church records reveal an engaging incident which depicts the wartime atmosphere of Annapolis. The Session met and was opened with prayer. Present, the Pastor, and Messrs. Holland and Taylor, who repaired to the Naval Hospital to receive upon examination John W. Phillips, a private in the 89th Ohio Regiment of Volunteers. His examination proving satisfactory, and his life since entering the hospital being testified to by the Rev. A. S. Billingsley of the Missouri River Presbytery, he was received into the church and baptized. Though at the time sitting up in bed, and apparently recovering, he died the following day. It is doubtful that in the history of the church any one was a member for so short a time.

"In February, 1898, Ensign James Cabell Breckenridge, U. S. Navy was washed from the deck of the torpedo *Cushing* off the coast of Cuba and drowned. He had been a regular attendant at the church in his midshipman days. His father, settling up his estate, gave the church enough money to buy a whole set of pulpit furniture. Worth Bagley, the only American naval officer to be killed in battle during the Spanish-American War, was also an attendant of this church in his



midshipman days. A stained glass window was unveiled in his memory in 1919."

Dr. James J. Coale is now pastor of the church.

#### ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The church located in Duke of Gloucester Street was built on a site given the Catholic Church by descendants of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The gift was made in 1852 and in 1858 a church was erected under the direction of Reverend Father Michael Mueller, Superior and Master of Redemptorist Novices, in Annapolis. Father Mueller collected funds for the building from citizens of Annapolis, many of whom belonged to other churches.

Lay-brothers and novices acted as architects and builders. The ceremony of blessing the cornerstone took place on May 23, 1858. The completed church was dedicated on January 15, 1860.

The church is of brick construction and is one hundred fifteen feet by fifty-eight feet. It is of Gothic style. A slender steeple one hundred and sixty feet high was finished in 1876.

The interior of the church is richly decorated. Brother Louis Sterkendries built and carved the large main altar in Gothic style, Brother Hilary painted it in pure white and gold, and also decorated the rest of the church. Toward the end of the century Father Freitag, then in charge of the parish, had two side altars erected. He also added stations of the way of the cross, carved in relief, showing the different scenes of the Passion, and a beautiful organ and chime of bells. Rev. James Barron, rector of the church from 1912 to 1915, had wooden aisles removed and replaced in inlaid tiles of beautiful design. He also had the old plaster wainscoting replaced with white marble, and placed wide marble steps leading to the altar.

The entrance to the church has heavy walnut doors with upper panels of chipped glass. On each side of the door are two holy-water fonts in Carrara marble from Italy, in the form of angels three feet nine inches high. In the rear of the churchyard is a fine mortuary chapel, containing the bodies of several Redemptorist priests and Brothers.

Very Reverend John Tohey is now rector of the parish.

Connected with this church is St. Mary's College of the Redemptorists. This society was established at Annapolis in 1853, under the auspices of the Reverend Gabriel Rumpier. An addition to this college was built in 1859, when the Very Rev. Michael Mueller was Rector of St. Mary's Church.



This institution is one of three through which candidates desiring to become missionary priests of the society have to pass. The first is St. James College, Eager and Aisquith Streets, Baltimore, where candidates remain about six years; they are then sent to Annapolis, where, according to their intellectual abilities, they stay from two to four years; afterwards they go to St. Clement's College, Ilcester, Howard County, where they continue their study for five or six more years. After their promotion to the priesthood they return to Annapolis for a six months' trial and course of instruction in pastoral duties.

### CALVARY METHODIST CHURCH

Methodism was first introduced to Annapolis in 1746, and again in 1772 when sermons were preached under the Liberty Tree on the St. John's College campus. The first local Methodist society was organized in 1785. The first church was at Maryland Avenue and State Circle and was called "The Old Blue Church."

The site of the present church, corner of State Circle and North Street, was purchased in 1817 and the church dedicated in 1842 and called Salem Church. In 1862 the congregation was divided and one part built a church on Maryland Avenue called Wesley Chapel. The two congregations were re-united in 1921 with H. Wilson Burgan and E. R. Spencer as co-pastors. The building was enlarged and repaired and called Calvary Church. The Wesley Chapel is now used as a recreation building. Calvary Church is a large, commodious and handsome building with basement and vestibule and has adjoining it a brick parsonage for the minister in charge. The church proper is a new brick building with a white bell tower and cupola.

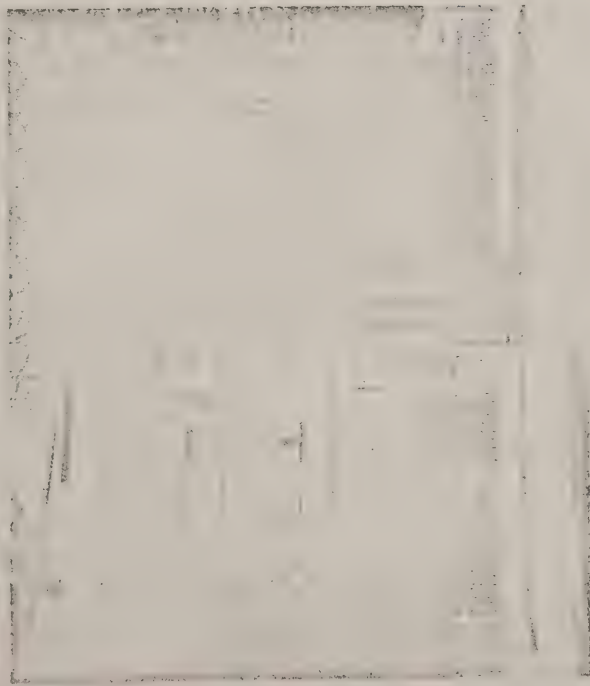
The Methodists' first church, "the Old Blue Church," so designated because of its color, had a stairway on the outside, up which the colored part of the congregation went to the gallery set apart for them. After it ceased to be used as a church, it became a school house. The second church in which the Methodists worshipped was built about 1820. It was a neat brick building, with pressed brick front, and remained until 1859. It was in this second church that General Lafayette attended services in 1824.

### TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH

Located at the corner of West Street and Amos Garrett Boulevard, this church was erected in 1914. It is a stucco building with a bell tower. The building measures thirty feet by forty feet. The religious education plant built at the back of the church in 1933 measures thirty-three by forty feet. It also is of stucco. The interior has glass memorial windows. The communion cabinet and pulpit furniture are

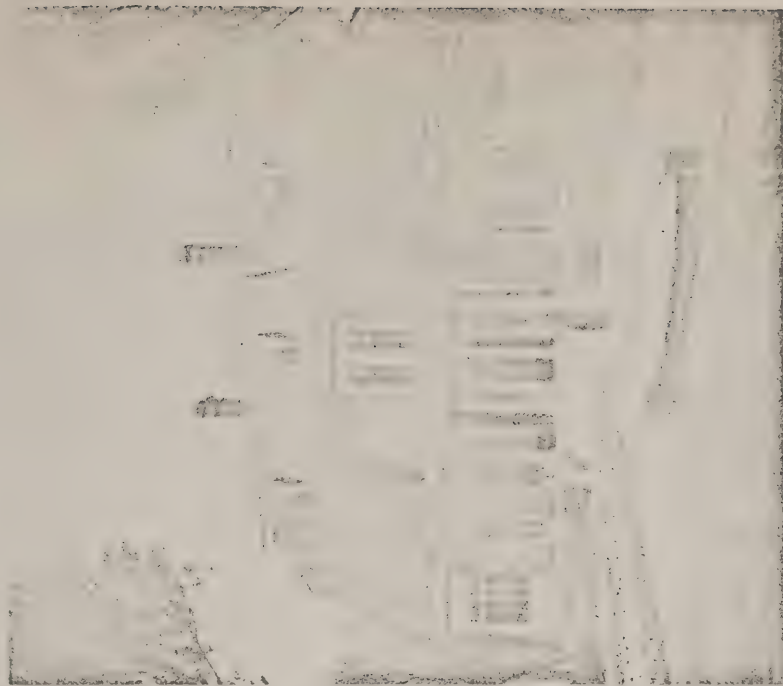






CHASE HOUSE

Built in 1769 by Samuel Chase, this house was sold to Edward Lloyd in July, 1771. While his son, Edward Lloyd V, was Governor, this house was the Governor's Mansion. Edward Lloyd V sold it to his son-in-law, Henry Hall Harwood, May, 1826. In 1847, it was acquired by the Chase family and one of its members, Mrs. Hester Ann Chase Ridout, in her will gave the house to the Episcopal Church as a home for aged gentlewomen. This was the only three-storied house in Annapolis before the Revolution. It is considered by many as the most elegant. The doorways, stairs, etc., are very wonderful examples of Colonial architecture at its best.



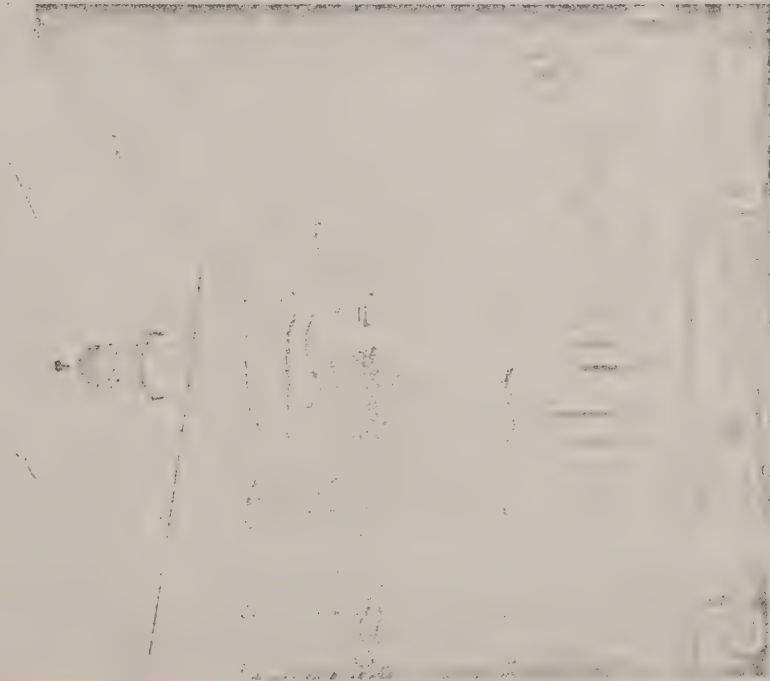
THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION BEFORE IT WAS REMODELED





McDOWELL HALL, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Intended for a Governor's Mansion and first started in 1744, it was given to the college in 1784 by the State Legislature.



THE STATE HOUSE





also memorials. Trinity owes its beginning to a Sunday School started June 13, 1909, at 185 West Street. The first sermon was preached June 20, 1909. One year later, the first quarterly conference of the Severn Cabinet organized the church, and the congregation moved to 207 West Street. In 1914, during the ministry of the Reverend George W. Moore, the present location was selected, the lot bought and the church built. The timbers of Old Bascom Church, near Chesterfield, were bought and used in this building.

### ST. MARTIN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

St. Martin's Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded April 6, 1874. On June 7, 1875, the cornerstone of the church was laid. The brick building, located on Francis Street, half a block from the State House, contains memorial stained glass windows and a pipe organ, as well as an auditorium and Sunday School rooms.

The first Lutheran society was started by a number of German men and women in Annapolis. They gathered at the Court House and in the old theatre on Conduit Street, and had services in their Mother tongue. Reverend E. Ide, from Laurel and Ellicott City, preached to them.

In 1874 a charter was applied for and granted. Funds for the erection of the church were subscribed and the cornerstone laid June 7, 1875.

The congregation soon became affiliated with the German Evangelical Synod of North America.

The church was destroyed by fire in 1902 and rebuilt in the same design on the old foundations.

An addition for Sunday School rooms was erected in 1925.

### COLLEGE AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH

The College Avenue Baptist Church, located on College Avenue at St. John's Street, was completed in 1906. The structure, ninety feet by sixty feet with a square bell tower, is built of stone. The interior is completely finished in green, has a large auditorium and Sunday School rooms, and a memorial stained glass window representing "The Good Shepherd."

From 1857 until 1900 Annapolis Baptists held services and prayer meetings in private homes. From 1900 to 1903 the congregation met in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, and then in the Assembly Room until the church was built.



### FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST

Located at 124 College Avenue in a former residence, the First Church of Christ Scientists provides a reading room in the front and a room of worship in the back. The property was purchased in 1934. The Christian Scientists copied the interior of their church from the old George Washington Church in Alexandria, Virginia. It is in Colonial style, decorated in white and mahogany, with pews painted white.

The first Christian Science Society was founded here in 1914, the meetings being held on the fourth floor of the Capitol building. Later the meetings were conducted in the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

### KENESETH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE

The brick structure which is the Keneseth Israel Synagogue was built in 1885 of a design prepared by Professor Marshall Oliver. The building contains an auditorium and study rooms on the first floor and a Tabernacle on the second floor.

The building was erected by St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church as an annex called St. Anne's Chapel. When the Naval Academy was rebuilt and enlarged in 1899 most of the properties near the Chapel were bought and razed. After that the Chapel was used only for Sunday School classes and a recreational building until sold to Keneseth Israel for a synagogue in 1925.

### OTHER CHURCHES

The city also has several churches for colored congregations. The oldest of these is the Asbury M. E. Church, built in 1803, and the Mount Moriah Church, built in 1874. These churches today are famous for their choirs.



## Chapter X

### ANNAPOLIS GHOSTS

The old houses of Annapolis are replete with stories of apparitions and unnatural occurrences. Generally in this enlightened age, an expression of belief in witches and ghosts provokes smiles, but the tales centered around the colonial homes of the city still remain a thrilling topic of social discourse.

Annapolis ghosts have survived many generations, and to believe occupants of some of the dwellings, are still as active as ever. In early Annapolis, as well as throughout Maryland and the other Colonies, belief in the "marvelous" was the rule rather than the exception, and the better educated class was obliged to take severe measures to eradicate fear and superstition from the minds of the masses. Maryland's records tell of the hanging of a citizen because the general public considered that he practiced witchcraft. In other states the hysteria centered around belief in the supernatural and the dread of the "evil eye" led to the burning of numerous persons believed to have the power of witchcraft, enchantment, sorcery and conjuration.

Annapolis' legendary figures have been romantic and gentle "souls" enhancing the lore of the old dwellings, and doing harm to no one. Many of these ghosts are as famous as the homes themselves and have been considered a source of comfort to the occupants.

Because miraculous traditions still linger about the ancient streets and stately mansions of Annapolis, they have become identified with the history of the town.

The Brice House, located at the corner of Prince George and East Streets, has more ghost stories told about it than any other colonial mansion in Annapolis.

It is tradition that in the colonial period it had witnessed many a violent night. Men of that period held life in a careless hand and the best swordsman frequently was the law-giver. Governor Brice was found dead one morning in the library of this house from unnatural causes. Since the tragedy the house has been destined for periodic haunting.

Even today, authoritative persons constantly have reported hearing weird knockings in the panel of the library wall, resembling a code,





which knockings have never been traced to any physical source. More than a score of persons who have occupied the house have told of seeing the erect figure of an old man, dressed in fashionable colonial attire, both appear and disappear in the library. A Naval Academy professor, who once occupied the Brice House, relates that he was startled one morning to see standing before him an apparition resembling Mr. Brice. The professor arose suddenly and followed the spectre down the corridor of the hall where he attempted to address it, only to have it disappear in wisps of smoke.

Another story concerning this ancient house tells of an old woman who occasionally would knock at the door and inquire for the lady of the house. When the lady came down the old woman would disappear through a private stairway said to be known only to the members of the immediate family.

Many years ago Thomas Murdock, an eccentric character and a firm believer in witches, reported receiving a great scare in the basement of the Brice House. While white-washing, Murdock related, he saw a stone behind which he knew there was money. He pulled out the stone to the treasure-trove and was convinced that he was on the path to hidden wealth, when a spider with a head as large as two doubled fists came forth. Murdock alleged that he struck the deadly insect with the handle of his white-wash brush, and the spider bit off the end of the pole. Murdock concluded this incident convinced him that "the money was not for me and I left." This recital by Murdock subjected him to boisterous ridicule.

Many occupants of the Brice House have felt that money is buried in the cellar, this being the reason for the constant reappearance of the ghost of Mr. Brice. Some who have lived in this house have dug in the cellar looking for gold. One fortune seeker left the basement in haste because he said "I saw a beautiful blonde girl with a halo around her head suddenly approach me."

It is said that the kindly ghost of the house once assisted a mother with a new-born babe. The mother, in need of a bottle of milk for her infant, was unable to arouse a servant and could not go for it herself. While she was worrying the ghost approached with the milk and placed it in the baby's crib.

Other residents of the Brice House, including a second professor, report that they have been quietly awakened by the ghost's hand on their face. The apparition, they say, patted their cheeks in a friendly manner. Among the many spectres which have selected the house for the scene of their wanderings is a stately young lady who at midnight rests her elbows on the mantelpiece above the fireplace. Persons who have lived in the house at intervals vindicate the veracity of the



story, but it is observed by more prudent bystanders that the young maiden in question must be of Amazonian proportions as the mantelpiece stands a good six feet from the floor.

Governor Brice is also said to haunt his country estate located a few hundred yards from the Anchorage Inn, at the head of the Severn river bridge. Negroes cannot be persuaded to stay in this locality after dark because Mr. Brice can be seen roaming the countryside in the moonlight.

A negro servant at the old William Paca home where a suicide once took place relates that at night when he goes down the hall an unseen presence accompanies and pushes him along.

The Jonas Green residence on Charles Street has a ghost story characteristic of a newspaper man. At midnight it is said that the ghost of Jonas Green enters the front door and goes from one room of the house to another. The wags of the city say that the strange route followed by the spectre is but characteristic of a newspaper man on the trail of news. Jonas Green was one of the early publishers of the Maryland Gazette newspaper.

It is said by believers in fantastic that they have heard knockings at the door and shrill moans in one of the bedrooms of the Hammond-Harwood House.

The Reverdy Johnson House, named after one of Maryland's most illustrious judicial figures in the colonial period, was said to have a ghost with a sense of humor. On certain nights he was heard to walk up and down the hall while the family was dining, so as to bring them all rushing into the hall. Then he would calmly step into the abandoned dining room and with an audible puff blow out the candles on the table.

Another fable is centered around the old Annapolis High School in Green Street. A solitary leg is allegedly heard going up and down the back stairs several times during the day. Many of the children used to avoid the stairs on purpose when unaccompanied.

A story which still thrills lovers of ghostly tales concerns the old residence of Jehu Chandler located on Duke of Gloucester Street. A young lady once awoke to find a man pensively standing over her. The young lady had the courage to light a candle and searched the house for the intruder. The next morning in describing the nocturnal visitor to her cousin she suddenly screamed: "Why that is —, my fiancée." A few days later word came that her fiancée had died the night she saw the apparition.

In another old home in the city a figure known as "Aunt Alice" is said to arrive as a messenger of death. A visitor to the house once





said: "I see you have a new scrub woman out front." One of the members of the frightened family died shortly thereafter. It is said that dogs barked every time "Aunt Alice" appeared.

Persons in another old home are said to be aroused at times by the sound of gay voices and the beating of horses' hoofs, although the figures never appear.

An old colored invalid who occupied a stable at the corner of Gloucester and Conduit Streets was said to possess the power of flying, and was supposed to fly after naughty children, harassing them with his wings.

Old Main Street residents tell a story about a horse loaded with chains which would gallop down the street at midnight and vanish into the river. Many persons claim they have been awakened by the rattling and upon looking out of the window failed to see the steed although the noise was audible. The occurrence always took place as the clock in the tower of St. Anne's Church struck midnight.

A headless man is supposed to have walked down Green Street into Market Space in the far distant past, but he has not been heard from since the Spanish-American War. It is said that early one summer morning a Mr. Lowman, a well known soft-crabber, left his abode to prepare for the day's work. While enroute he was terrified to meet the celebrated headless man. Lowman immediately took to his heels in the direction of his home only to find as he arrived breathlessly that the headless individual was calmly waiting for him at the head of the door steps. He was found shortly afterwards prostrate on the ground.

There is a remarkable story concerning Governor Eden, brother-in-law to Lord Baltimore and Governor of the Province in the years immediately prior to the Revolutionary War. Eden was a fighter and reputed to be quick of tongue and sword. His residence was located on Shipwright Street, in the Upton Scott House, now housing a convent. At the start of the war Eden was obliged to leave Maryland but after the colonies had established their independence he came back to recover his estate. Fate had different plans for him and he died before he could make a strong demonstration on behalf of his property. Patriotic sentiment was strong and in order to prevent any possible complications his body was spirited away at the dead of night down Shipwright Street, to the pier, supposedly to board ship and to be taken to England. Up to this day chronicles relate that at midnight the coffin bearers can be seen going down Shipwright Street and disappearing at the water's edge.

The truth about the fate of Eden's remains are interesting. Instead of his body being taken to England it was conveyed to Winchester,



Maryland and deposited in the churchyard there. Later his remains were brought to Annapolis and buried in the churchyard of old St. Anne's Church. However, it is the belief of many people that only the stone was brought back to Annapolis and that his body still lies in the Winchester churchyard.

The Maryland Gazette newspaper on June 3, 1746, printed the following item: "The following article, having been transmitted with a desire to have it inserted in this paper, it is, therefore, without any alteration, submitted to the judgment of the people. 'On Saturday, May 24, two men of repute, fishing off Kent Island about four o'clock in the afternoon, the weather clear and calm, they saw, to their surprise, at a distance a man about five feet high, walking by them on the water, as if on dry land. He crossed over from Kent to Talbot County, a distance of four miles!'"

In the far distant past a local ship building concern, Kirkwell and Blackwell, experienced an unnatural hardship in the launching of a staunch brig known as the *Lovely Nancy*. The brig was on the stocks, and the day appointed to place her in the water found a large concourse of persons assembled to witness the launch, among whom was an old white woman named Sarah McDonald, who professed fortune telling, and was called a "witch." She was heard to remark: "The *Lovely Nancy* will not see water today." The brig moved finely at first, and just when everyone expected to see the boat slide into the water, she suddenly stopped and could not be moved again that day. This occurrence created much excitement among the spectators, and Captain Slade and the sailors were certain they had been "bewitched." They resolved to duck the old woman but she disappeared in the crowd and lay in hiding for several days until the boat was launched.

Another "marvelous" story still heard here involved Thomas D. Chaney of Eastport. When just seventeen years old Chaney was working one bright, clear October night with his father, arranging and packing fish in the local market. Around midnight the father sent his son home to Eastport, about half a mile distant. Chaney started and, going down Compromise Street, at its foot took the shore line, along the priests' property, to Spa Bridge. Reaching the bridge, Chaney stooped down to go under the rail in the opening left there for foot passengers using the shore path. As Chaney raised up upon the bridge, he saw under the street lamp, near the brow of the hill, about a hundred yards distant, a man advancing. Thinking it was a friend, Chaney halted that the two might cross the bridge together. When the man, who was a tall person dressed in black, reached a point distant about thirty feet from Chaney, he stated he was surprised to find that the newcomer had no head. Instinctively Chaney was on the defensive against such an uncanny intruder upon his com-



pany; but he had no weapons so he ran the entire distance to his home with the headless man right on his heels. Chaney said that while his footsteps rattled the bridge boards that the headless man moved along with a noiseless step. Home, Chaney secured his gun and returned outside but the headless man had disappeared. Chaney stated that he had been genuinely frightened.

Physical phenomenon, and disembodied spirits are given little credit today compared to the eighteenth century. In those days so-called "witches" were credited with ability to go great distances in a few moments, and they supposedly had the power to do laborious tasks quickly and without effort. It was believed that a witch could hang a towel out at night and, in the morning, she would ring milk from it in as large a quantity as she needed, the milk being taken from the udders of her neighbors cows. It was claimed, too, that a witch could reach through glass and pull her victim's hair without breaking the pane.

Actually Annapolis had few ghost "scares" compared to most cities. The population being better educated than that of most towns in the colonies, stories of witchcraft were considered absurd even by the masses.

Far more fearful and dangerous than ghosts were the pirates who infested the Chesapeake Bay from 1629 to 1720. These pirates plundered homes in the rural sections and in 1702 almost paralyzed commerce. The first fort erected here was a protection against these pirates. The broken shores of the Bay, with its numerous creeks, rivers, inlets, lonely islands and coves offered to the pirates many safe harbors, landings and hiding places. Annapolis people felt that many crimes charged to the Indians were actually committed by pirates in disguise.

About 1629 a French pirate captured a small vessel between Kent Island and Annapolis and murdered the captain and two boys who formed the crew. However, not long afterwards he was seen in Norfolk, wearing the silver knee-and-shoe-buckles of one of his victims, marked with the initials of their owner, and he was taken into custody. He was chained and hanged in the Bay area, his skeleton swinging for several years as a warning to other pirates. The spot where he was hanged now is called Blood Point.





## Chapter XI

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ANNAPOLIS

The development of the Public School System in Annapolis and Anne Arundel County parallels and is interwoven with the development of the American School System. The American School System is unique among the great systems of the world in that it is planned for a democracy and, theoretically at least, offers to every boy and girl an equal opportunity regardless of race, social status or wealth. It is known as the ladder system, the theory being that whoever has ability and ambition may mount, round by round, to the very top.

European systems, as a rule, are dual in nature: one type of schools for the masses and another, publicly supported, for the classes. In early colonial days this idea was somewhat prevalent here. Public Schools were thought of as charitable institutions provided by the public for the education of those who could not afford to hire a governess or to send their children to private schools.

For many years most teaching in Maryland was done by tutors, by parents and by ministers who came several times a week to each plantation. In an old copy of *The Maryland Gazette* the following advertisement appeared:

TO BE SOLD—A schoolmaster, an indentured servant  
who has two years to serve.

JOHN HAMMOND, near Annapolis.

N.B.—He is sold for no fault, except that we are done  
with him. He can teach bookkeeping and is an excellent  
scholar.

The father of the Public School System of Maryland, was Francis Nicholson, Royal Governor of the Province, 1694-1698. Until his time there had been no general provision for education, but under his influence, the Assembly in 1694 passed an Act for the maintenance of free schools, by duties laid on exported furs, which then formed a large item of Maryland trade. The first free schools were at Oxford on the Eastern Shore and at Severn on the Western Shore. In 1696 King William's School was founded at Anne Arundel Town (Annapolis) and provision was made for the erection of others. Among those were the old Tree School in West River and the Old South River School.



In 1723 the people of Maryland supported a law which said that a free school had to be built near the center of every county. This law did little good for some counties were too poor to establish the schools and since teachers received less than nine dollars a month and their "keep" not many good ones came to Maryland. These schools were the only ones supported by the colony and state until well into the nineteenth century.

The Anne Arundel County School was established in 1746. In 1754 a young ladies school was organized by Mary Salisbury, and was located on School Street.

During the Revolution, the condition of the free schools did not improve, but soon secondary schools, called academies, were erected and supported at first at private expense, and later incorporated. Some of the free schools were then merged with the academies.

These academies became numerous in the state. In Anne Arundel County, there was St. John's College, 1696; Friendship Academy, 1839; West River, 1841; and Anne Arundel Academy, 1856.

In 1825 an Act to provide for Public Instruction in Primary Schools was passed, and the Lancasterian system used. Those first schools were ungraded district schools of indefinite length of instruction that were gradually transformed into graded schools eight years in length.

During this period, various measures dealing with public education were enacted, but no general and effective system was established until 1864, when a State Board of Education was created and a Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed. The General System was revised and placed under more local control in 1868.

The Compulsory School Attendance law was first passed in Massachusetts in 1852 but was not enforced until other states passed similar laws in 1880-1890.

Within the last sixty years the educational system has been expanded, so as to provide opportunities for free secondary education, which was then provided only by private academies. During the eighties the Public High School began its rapid development.

Under the present law the Public Primary and High School in each county are under the control and supervision of County School Boards.

St. John's College was Maryland's earliest attempt to provide higher learning. While in the Northern colonies the boys' Latin Schools flourished, young men of the South found unusual opportunities in Annapolis and Virginia. Later on the demand for more





practical education than was offered in the boys' Latin Schools in the North and the colleges of the South, brought forth the academy system.

Academies were co-educational and offered courses in accounting, surveying, astronomy, etc. They flourished until late in the sixties. The last one in Anne Arundel County was the Arundel Academy at Millersville. Long before the passing of the academies, public schools were being established here and throughout the county.

Until quite recently the idea of spending public funds for secondary schools was not popular. At first numerous small schools were instituted. The advent of machinery which took the place of hand labor, the coming of the automobile which eliminated distances, the passing of the country corner store, the establishment of free rural mail delivery and the invention of the telephone and wireless—all contributed to the collapse of the one-teacher school.

The desire to learn became so intense in Maryland that in 1916 school laws set standards for county teachers just as high as standards for city teachers. A compulsory feature of the law provided that every child must attend school a certain number of years. Schools were consolidated, until today large central schools are available to every child. Many are taken from their homes to the schools in buses furnished at taxpayers expense. Annapolis has provided liberally, as has the rest of the county, for colored as well as white children both in elementary grades and high schools. Teachers who are college graduates, and highly trained teachers from the normal schools are hired.

Just a few years ago a \$1,000,000 bond issue was floated to provide the latest school building for Annapolis and Anne Arundel County. Handsome new high school buildings, one for white students and another for colored pupils, were erected in Annapolis. School enrollments have increased by several hundred percent in the last decade. This is especially true in high schools. The depression is one of the contributing reasons for a greater high school attendance since boys and girls who would have taken jobs upon completion of elementary school work are unable to find employment and go to high school instead.

The high schools devote time to the study of music, art, dramatics, manual training, domestic science, athletics and hygiene, along with the academic studies such as mathematics, history, English, foreign languages, social science, literature, etc.

The schools of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County are under the supervision of George Fox, an educator of prominence. Mr. Fox works about twice as long as the average citizen in meeting his super-



visors and teachers and keeps in direct touch with every school. He has the co-operation and advice of a Board of Education composed now of Dr. James S. Billingslea, chairman; Mrs. Edna E. Perrie, Miss Katherine Watkins, former State Senator George T. Cromwell, and Alexander W. Andrews. These members serve without pay, other than a small allowance for travelling expenses; and frequently they attend meetings at great sacrifice to their own personal interests.

*Milestones in the development of Public Schools in Anne Arundel County, follow:*

1868—A general Public School System was adopted and a Superintendent of Public Education appointed. The schools were supported by a state tax, supplemented by local taxation in each county. The next thirty years showed a growing interest in education and a number of new schools were built or buildings rented for the purpose.

1894—Anne Arundel County had 106 schools opened for eight and one-half months each year. The pupils numbered 4,953 and the teachers 133. There also were 36 schools for colored children. The schools then were primary schools up to the eighth grade.

1897—A high school department was added to Annapolis schools, providing instruction up to the ninth and tenth grades.

1903—The County High School in Annapolis had 84 pupils. In 1904, the name of the head of the county school board, was changed from "examiner" to "superintendent" and he was at the same time secretary and treasurer of the board. At the end of the school year 1904, Anne Arundel County had 111 schools with 3,781 white pupils and 1,944 colored. The county high school had a total of 140 pupils taking high school grades from the seventh to the tenth.

1908—A law was passed by the Legislature which made it possible to add a commercial course in certain approved high schools in the state, by an appropriation of \$1000 for each of such schools. Annapolis High School was one of the first to include this course. In 1908 the number of schools in the county was 115 with a total of 6,851 pupils, white and colored. The number of high school pupils had increased to 333.

1916—During this year, the compulsory school attendance law was made more effective and steps were taken to enforce it. An attendance officer was provided for each county. The state had established athletics and physical training in primary schools in 1914. In 1916 the Public Athletic League organized contests of skill and strength, between children of each county in a county meet and at the end of the year at a state meet. Anne Arundel County had 129 entrants at the state meet, which was held at the Homewood Athletic Field at the Johns Hopkins University on June 9, 1916.



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1934—The number of pupils being transported in the county has more than doubled, and all white one-teacher schools in Anne Arundel County disappeared, all children being taken to larger, modern, well equipped buildings to be taught by trained certified teachers.





## Chapter XII

### THE ANNAPOLIS OF TODAY

Annapolis lies on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Severn river, twenty-seven miles south by east of Baltimore and thirty-two miles east by northwest from Washington, in latitude 38°, 58' north; longitude, Washington City 0°, 31' east. The city stands on a peninsula formed by Spa (Acton's) Creek on the south, and College (Covey's) Creek on the north. The heads of these two creeks are within half a mile of each other. The city covers an area of about one hundred and sixty-three square miles.

Today Annapolis is a self-contained market of considerable wealth and buying power. The regiment of midshipmen, the officer and enlisted personnel of the Navy, the Navy Experiment Station force, the other employees of the Naval Academy, and State employees spend a large sum in Annapolis every day. The county and city also maintain large payrolls; many wealthy persons and retired naval officers locate in and near the city; the business firms of Annapolis employ 1,000 persons; all buy in Annapolis. St. John's College, too has a payroll of considerable importance.

Sales records, compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce show that retail sales in Annapolis for 1933 were \$7,877,785, for a per capita sales of \$630.22. The per capita sales for the State of Maryland for the same year was \$376.22. Annapolis also benefits materially from the rich farm markets of Anne Arundel County. The 1,355 farms in the county annually sell crops to the value of \$3,345,584, for an average farm income of \$2,218.00. This exceeds the State average by \$66, showing Annapolis to be one of the best small markets in America. It is a market with a sure income. Total bank resources amount to \$14,878,344, while total savings deposits aggregate \$12,940,331. In the Annapolis trade area 5,050 families have telephones, 4,960 are electric consumers and 4,301 gas consumers. All citizens of Annapolis use water from the city water company, four thousand automobiles are owned in the city and 2,500 more in the trade area.

Today one travels to and from Annapolis on smooth roads, in comfortable trains or on the calm waters of the Chesapeake Bay. The present generation does not realize how different all this is from the days of the early settlers. It is hard to visualize that Maryland now



has over a million and a half citizens in its ten thousand square miles of land compared to the handful in the state three hundred years ago.

So our history has brought us to our own day and a realization that new history is being made by those in business, by those studying and by the boys and girls who are coming along to take their places in the world.

Now every citizen of age can vote. In 1777, only men who owned fifty acres of land or who owned other property worth \$250 could vote. The poor and working classes were not thought good enough to vote. Since 1837 the people have also been represented by a State Senate and House of Delegates elected by the people. Then the Governor's Council was abolished. Until 1802 Marylanders voted by the spoken word. Until 1810 a man could not hold public office unless he owned property. True religious freedom came in 1925 when Jews were given the right to hold public office. Since 1915 counties have had the right of local government. That year the people was also given the right of referendum to express their opinion of laws passed by their representatives. Even the Governor is not supreme. He has the power of veto but that can be overridden by three-fifths of the members of each House of the General Assembly. Each county has its own courts, and appeals can be taken to the State Court of Appeals. Today every citizen has the right to voice his or her opinion about how they shall live and be governed. Every person stands equal in the government, no matter what his race, color or religion.

Annapolis' present population, exclusive of the Naval Academy, is 12,531, or one-fourth of that of Anne Arundel County. Connecting with Annapolis, but not annexed, are the thriving communities of Eastport, Germantown, Homewood and West Annapolis, with a combined population of 8,000 persons. The trade centers serve 28,000 people. Annapolis business concerns also do business with residents along the forty-five miles of sandy shore of the Bay and the one hundred and twenty-three more miles along the rivers and streams, involving fifty communities. The native white population of Annapolis is 63.6 per cent; negro, 23.3 per cent; and foreign born, 3.1 per cent.

One comes to Annapolis from Baltimore via the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad, the run being made in one hour. Buses of the B. and A. Railroad also take passengers between Baltimore and Annapolis over the abandoned route of one line of the old Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railway Company. After being in receivership for a long time, during which the late Governor Albert C. Ritchie (Maryland's son who twice was a prominent candidate for President of the United States) granted the railroad tax exempt-



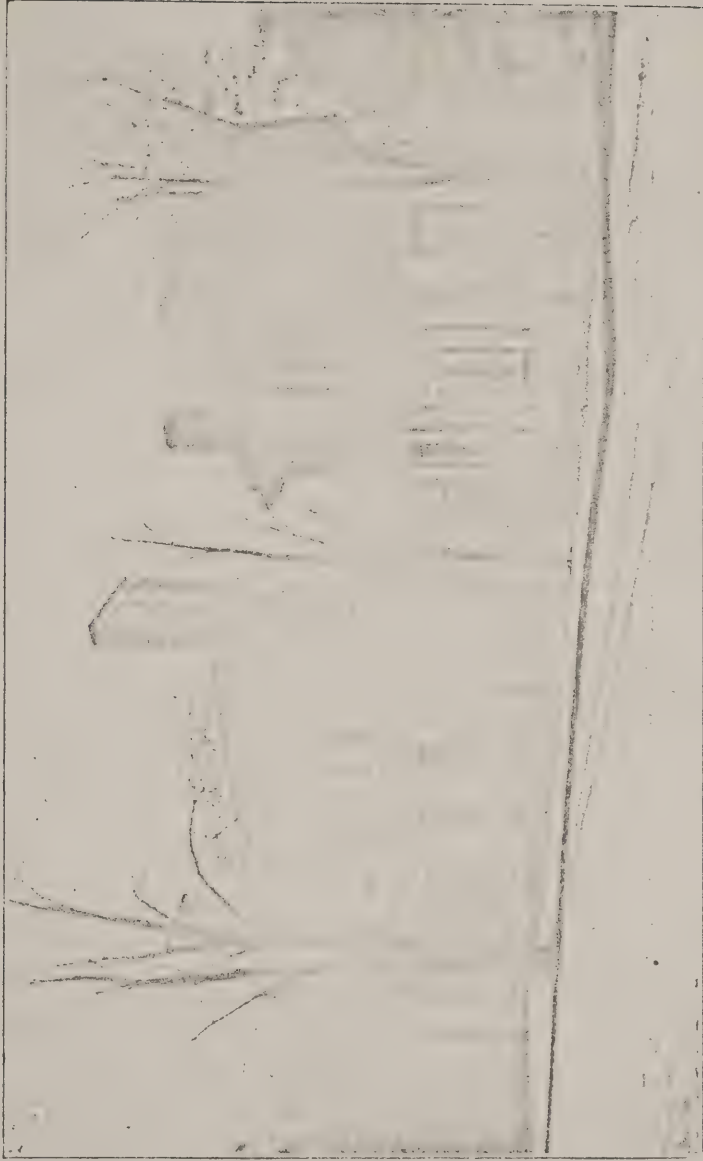




#### HALL OF RECORDS

The Hall of Records, erected on the campus of St. John's College, not far from the State Capitol. The building was designed to harmonize with the colonial architecture of Annapolis. The structure will house all the old land records of the early colony of Maryland.





At the left is seen historic Reynolds' Tavern, now the home of the Public Library



ion, the W. B. and A. Company was finally sold at public auction. The B. and A. purchased the shortline, while the equipment and right-of-way of the other route was sold in parcels. From Washington to Annapolis there is now in operation the Peninsula Bus Line, with both coaches and pullman buses, making connections with other inter-state bus lines such as the Greyhound, Nevins and others with terminals in Washington.

Motorists coming to Annapolis find well constructed roads, passing through picturesque rolling country. From Baltimore to Annapolis the distance is twenty-seven miles via the Baltimore-Annapolis Boulevard. This road crosses the beautiful Severn river, just north of Annapolis, over a handsome concrete bridge, which was completed in 1924. A splendid fairly new road, known as The Defense Highway, leads from Washington to Annapolis, a distance of thirty-two miles. From Annapolis to the Eastern Shore one finds large, modern ferry boats crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Matapeake and Claiborne. One of the ferries on this line is considered the finest ferry boat in America and the largest in capacity, carrying one hundred automobiles at one crossing.

A visitor finds that Annapolis has been able to avoid the decay which old age frequently brings with it, and today stands as a modern city with a colonial setting. Its brief period of religious bigotry has been forgotten and the city is governed by God fearing men of all religious denominations. The people as a whole elect a Mayor and City Counselor, and residents of each of the four wards of the city select two Aldermen. Democrats and Republicans oppose each other every two years, but the Council has always been Democratic. The present Mayor, Louis N. Phipps, is a Democrat, as is the Counselor, William J. McWilliams. Of the eight Aldermen, six, Jesse A. Fisher, Harry P. Leitch, Arthur T. Elliott, J. William Graham, John M. Green and Elmer M. Jackson, Jr., are Democrats, while the Republicans have two negro representatives, Charles A. Oliver and Charles L. Spriggs, both from the fourth ward, or negro belt of the city. The Mayor and the other members of the Council have almost identical power. The Mayor is paid only \$400 a year by the city and is usually a public spirited citizen who is able to give nearly his entire time to his municipal duties. The Counselor receives \$300, and the Aldermen \$200 annually.

It is interesting to note that women were granted suffrage in the United States for the first time at Arundel-on-the-Bay, a resort community near Annapolis. This incorporated town decided to ignore precedent and allow the women of the city the right to vote in city elections. Several years after citizens of Arundel-on-the-Bay had made their stand, women throughout the nation were given the privilege of going to the polls.





Annapolis has a tax rate of \$1.00 for each \$100 assessment. The combined city and county tax amounts to \$3.07. The city rate of \$1.00 cannot be increased without consent of the State Legislature. The Mayor, Counselor and Aldermen run all the affairs of the city except the Water Company, which has a special board, and the Annapolis Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, which is guided by a commission. The Water Board is however, controlled by the Mayor. The Sewerage Commission was created several year sago when citizens voted to remove sewerage from the local streams, because it was feared that the pollution would eventually become a health menace. The movement was sponsored by Senator Ridgely P. Melvin who secured the co-operation of the Naval Academy and Federal Government. The plant has just been placed in operation by Chief Engineer Robert L. Burwell. William U. McCready, Main Street store proprietor, two years ago was named to the sewerage commission as chairman in place of the late J. Garland Healy, who died suddenly. The commission members are paid \$50 a month, with exception of the secretary who receives slightly higher compensation. The Water Board president who is named by the Mayor, and the directors including the Mayor, Counselor and one Alderman from the minority party and a fifth director selected by the City Council as a whole, all receive compensation. The employees of the water company, are not connected with other city departments. The City Council appoints other city officials each year. The more important municipal officers are, Mrs. Katherine E. Linthicum, City Clerk; George F. Quaid, Treasurer; former Alderman Harry E. Bean, City Commissioner; William Curry, Chief of Police; Dr. James J. Murphy, Health Officer; Alderman Fisher, Fire Marshall of the Independent, Rescue and Waterwitch companies, and John J. Stehle, chairman of the Board of Election Supervisors.

The Company for the Restoration of Colonial Annapolis promises to do much to restore property which has been altered for commercial advantage. The membership of the company aspires to restore what little charm of the past Annapolis has lost. While the restoration company is striving to preserve the beauty of antiquity, a City Planning Commission meets regularly to plan for the future, and promises to do its share toward making Annapolis a well planned and thriving city. The commission meets regularly and spends long hours debating on subjects which will provide greater convenience and comfort to future generations. The commission, unchanged since its inception two years ago, is composed of the following men: Prof. Paul J. Kiefer, chairman; Mayor Phipps, vice-chairman; B. Everett Beavin, secretary; City Counsellor McWilliams, Alderman Leitch, Elliott, Jackson and Oliver, William U. McCready, Rev. James J. Coale, and James A. Haley.



One of the city's most recent acquisitions is a huge and brand new yacht basin which already has increased Annapolis' prestige as the water gate way to the South. The yacht basin located in Spa Creek, off Compromise Street, is adjacent to the Annapolis Yacht Club, a thriving group interested in the water and pleasure.

As was the case nearly three centuries ago Annapolis probably has more clubs than other cities of its size in the world. Among them is the old South River Club which claims the distinction of being the first club organized in America. This old club still meets four times annually. At the July 4, 1936, meeting with Frank A. Munroe as serving member and as such furnishing the food, refreshments and tobacco, twenty-four members and guests were present. A severe rain storm failed to dampen the interest in the club's traditional quoits competition.

Located in the heart of the city is the elite Annapolitan Club, still with a restricted membership of gentlemen of the town. In this club in Franklin Street, social discourse is ever ripe and the wits still carry on as of yore. Current officers of the club are: Comdr. Francis M. Furlong, U. S. N., president; Hamilton A. Gale, vice-president; Elmer M. Jackson, Jr., secretary-treasurer; and on the board of governors, Peter H. Magruder, Dr. James J. Murphy, Joseph S. Bigelow, Prof. Allen Blow Cook, William J. McWilliams and William F. Stromeyer. In this famous club much of the city's history has been shaped.

In addition to a Chamber of Commerce, there are four other active service clubs, Civitan, Rotary, Kiwanis and Zonta, the latter organization being composed of women. Many civic improvements are suggested and supported by these clubs.

On the outskirts of the city is the Annapolis Roads Golf and Beach Club, located near where the big battleships of the Navy anchor. The Naval Academy maintains an Officers' Club, a large and luxurious building for social entertainment, with a popular bar and fine dance floor. A section of this building is restricted to men, except on nights when the committee declares "open house." The Academy, of course, has its dance halls for midshipmen, and maintains a golf club for Navy and civilian members. This course is one of three in this community. The other two, Sherwood Forest, and Annapolis Roads courses are famous for their difficult holes. The latter course was made up of the most famous holes from nine great courses in this country and abroad. The depth of the sand traps and the size of the bunkers have made many a professional swear, yet they always return for additional matches.



Activities of such other organizations as the great charitable and pleasure club, the Elks, the Masonic Order, the Moose, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Columbus, the United American Mechanics, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Fleet Reserve, the Disabled Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Naval Academy Women's Club, Red Men, Scions of Colonial Cavaliers, the Pan-American Society, Society of the Colonial Wars, Woman's Benefit Association, Woman's Club, College Women's Club, American-Hellenic Educational and Protective Association, V. F. W., Legion and Fleet Reserve and Auxiliaries, Ladies of St. Mary's Catholic Parish, the Young Democratic Club of Anne Arundel County, the First Ward Democratic Club, the Annapolis Baseball Club, the Annapolis Athletic Association, Catholic Daughters of America, League of Women Voters, St. John's College Alumni Club, Daughters of the Eastern Star, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Anne Arundel Bar Association, the various Parent-Teacher groups, the Red Cross, the Childrens' Aid Society, the Young Woman's Christian Association, nine churches and one synagogue, find their way almost every week into the pages of the local newspapers.

Also of importance to the community and of interest are: one national bank, two trust companies, one savings institution and five building and loan associations; the Cockran-Bryan Preparatory School, the U. S. Naval Academy Preparatory School, a public high school, a public grammar school, a parochial school, a kindergarten, nursery school, and the Catholic College of Redemptorists; Carvel Hall, the city's outstanding hotel, the Maryland Hotel, and King William Hotel, and a city library located for the first time in February, 1936, in historic old Reynolds Tavern on Church Circle. This building and its beautiful garden were recently purchased from the Farmers' National Bank by the Library Board of which Prof. William A. Darden is president. The Annapolis Female Orphan Society of which L. Dorsey Gassaway is board chairman loaned the money to make purchase of the library possible. After considerable dickering by a committee headed by F. Marion Lazenby and including Prof. Henry F. Sturdy and B. Everett Beavin, the building was secured for the library and preserved from the fate of being turned into a gasoline filling station. Mrs. O. M. Palmer, is current librarian having succeeded Miss Eliza G. Suydam, for fifteen years librarian. Preservation of the historic inn, together with the remodeling of the Governor's Mansion to make it truly colonial and in keeping with the rest of the town, are accomplishments which arouse the zeal of the local restoration company.







The new sewage disposal plant and system which also accommodates the Naval Academy and communities contingent to Annapolis, is as modern as any plant in the world, and was built with a capacity to allow for growth. With annexation of the communities which are really a part of Annapolis in all except name, the city's population will be raised to nearly 18,000, which is nearly one-third the population of Anne Arundel County. It is interesting to note that within a radius of forty miles of Annapolis there are 2,000,000 inhabitants.

Annapolis pays its tax rate on assessment of \$10,500,000. The county's total assessed wealth is around \$60,000,000, but property is assessed for only approximately 60 per cent of its actual value. Here, as elsewhere, taxes are right now proving burdensome to farmers. The farmer must enter into competition with southern produce, and then, too, tobacco sales in France have decreased greatly since the French government decided to try raising its own, although an inferior quality of tobacco. While the farmers' sales dropped off taxes increased instead of decreased and only the charity of the Federal Government saved the homes of many agriculturists. Many local persons have been dependent upon the generosity of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal policies to carry them through the period of depression which gripped the nation for several years. All needy persons have been cared for through the crisis, and today an efficient Welfare Board functions here under the chairmanship of David S. Jenkins.

During the depression citizens became tax conscious and such groups as the Better Government League, and Efficiency and Economy Commission sprang up. These citizens offered suggestions to public officials on how to reduce expenses. Annapolis, however, was most fortunate during the lean years of 1930 to 1935, and never felt the full brunt of the depression. While business leaders in large cities were panicky, and the public morale low, Annapolis was blessed with a steady payroll from the Naval Academy (Federal) and the State. Few Annapolis citizens changed from their gay, prosperous life.

Annapolis has, as one of its pride points of exhibit, a model health department, supported by local funds and financial aid from Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Rockefeller Foundation. Typhoid and other infectious maladies normally found along waterfront communities have been reduced to an undreamed of minimum, and the health of Annapolis now is on a par with its beauty. The public schools are now practically free of epidemics. Dr. William French is health officer of the county and Dr. Murphy of the city.

Among the industries of Annapolis today are the large Annapolis Dairy Products Company, two ice plants, several dry cleaning plants, a modern laundry, two boat building yards and several railways for



the overhauling of yachts and boats, several printing shops, many large garages, two lumber yards, and business houses of every kind stocked with anything that the shopper might need. With the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad offering round trip tickets to Baltimore for \$1.00 and with the great number of automobiles, merchants are obliged to meet Baltimore City prices in order to keep residents shopping at home. The Christmas trade of 1935 broke all local records.

Annapolis gets its water from a large natural reservoir located some miles from the city. The Fish and Game Conservation Association of Anne Arundel County recently placed game black bass in the reservoir as a means of clearing up smaller and more obnoxious fish. The bass are said to purify the water. The city, however, has a large new and modern filtration plant where water is chemically treated before being pumped to the standpipe in the city.

Annapolis boasts a volunteer fire department second to none in America. The three city companies and two in the adjoining communities have the finest equipment that can be purchased, from pumping machines down to salvage corps. Insurance rates here are low due to the efficiency of the fire department and a fine water supply. Fire losses have been reduced to a minimum. The Emergency Hospital fire being the only major fire in Annapolis in many years. This building was rebuilt, greatly enlarged and made fireproof.

While the capital of Maryland, Annapolis has only four state buildings, the Court of Appeals, the State House, Memorial Hall of Records, and Government House. The greater part of state offices are located in Baltimore, all departments being quartered in rented office space. The counties still control the Legislature, however, and a movement is under way to build a big state office in Annapolis and bring a number of other state offices here.

Annapolis has become a mecca for movie producing companies and the Naval Academy more than ever stands as an America ideal. The midshipmen are featured in numerous film plays. Annapolis is no longer "Crabtown." Instead it now is noted for its educational leadership; as a place to spend one's leisure, a place for conventions, and as a fine place in which to live.

The Navy, too, appreciates the colonial setting in which its students reside. Tradition is ever paramount in the service and on September 20, 1935, when the Naval Academy, through the interest of Rear-Admiral David Foote Sellers, superintendent, observed its 90th anniversary, the ancient aspects of the Academy and city were not overlooked. The front of a colonial mansion was constructed in the Academy Armory which is large enough to hold a small row of houses. Towering white columns were erected fronting a colonial









O say can you see through by the dawn's early light,  
 what so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,  
 whose broad stripes & bright stars thro' the perilous fire,  
 O'er the ramparts we watch'd, wave so gallantly streaming.  
 And the rocket's red glare, the bomb bursting in air,  
 gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,  
 O say does that Star-spangled Banner yet wave  
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,  
 where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
 what is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
 As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?  
 Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
 In full glory reflected now shines in the stream.  
 'Tis the Star-spangled Banner — O long may it wave  
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so valiantly prove  
 That the havoc of war & the battle's confusion,  
 A home & a Country should leave us no more?  
 — ~~They~~ Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.  
 No refuge could save the hireling & slave  
 From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,  
 And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph doth wave  
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

O thus be it when freemen shall stand  
 Between their lov'd home & the war's desolation,  
 O'erthwart with vict'ry & peace may the heav'n rescued land  
 Praise the power that hath made & preserved us a nation!  
 Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
 And this be our motto — "In God is our trust."  
 And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave  
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.



doorway, flanked by windows and green shutters. The guests were greeted on the brick porch of this portable house by the receiving committee dressed in colonial attire. The huge hall where thousands can dance at one time was an inspiring sight.

Annapolis' safe, beautiful and popular harbor and the Annapolis Yacht Club have put the city on the water route between the North and South. The President's Regatta, blue ribbon event of today's motor boat and power boat racing, a national event, was held here September 12 and 13, 1930. Boat races are held annually at nearby Herald Harbor and at the Annapolis Roads Club.

No city in the entire East today offers a greater assortment of athletic events than found at the Naval Academy and St. John's College. In the summer the city also supports a baseball team known as the Annapolis Baseball Club, which plays in its big enclosed park with two spacious grandstands. Postmaster William A. Strohm is president of the ball club, but the ball park is owned by another group which offers it free to the public as a playground. In the fall the city also has its own football team, which for some years has been state champion.

All around Annapolis in spring, summer and fall the citizenry is offered first class horse racing. Annapolis still has its fox hunts, and jousting bouts or tournaments in which knights ride for the glory of crowning queens at the evening dances which follow. The local St. Margaret's Hunt Club has a large membership. Many Sunday mornings and on some holidays the membership canters off from the club house to the yelps of its pack of hounds. Fox are still numerous in this section and frequently several are routed and put into chase.

The territory around Annapolis has become famous, too, as a breeding section for race horses. One of the world's largest racing stables, Holly Beach Farm, maintained by Mrs Sylvester W. Labrot and her sons, S. W. Labrot, Jr., and William H. Labrot, is located at St. Margaret's. The Labrots also have lent much encouragement to the Southern Maryland Horse Breeders Association.

Annapolis, first home of the drama in America, now has three moving picture theaters, but the citizens also patronize public plays by clubs and dramatic societies most of which are given in St. Anne's Parish House. During the winter of 1935-36, two plays given for St. Anne's Guild under the direction of Mrs. Elmer M. Jackson, Jr., proved so popular that there was difficulty in seating all the patrons despite the spaciousness of the auditorium. The Navy Relief play given annually and, the several plays presented by the King William Dramatic Club of St. John's College each year attract those persons with dramatic leaning. These plays and an almost continuous round



of cocktail parties, teas, bridge parties and dances make the winter months gay on the inside. The local climate is generally mild and equable yet, the winter of 1936 was the coldest in forty-three years and brought with it sufficient snow to provide skiing and sledding, as well as innumerable miles of ice skating.

Spring, summer and autumn are the real delightful months, however. Then the tennis courts, golf links and skeet clubs are crowded, and sail and speed boats dot the waterfront. Visitors come from as far south as Louisiana, and as far west as California for the summer. Some of them purchase summer homes along the nearby sandy shores. So crooked is the shore line, and so broken by creek and river mouths, inlets and bays, islands and projecting promontories, that if one would traverse it by boat, following all the insinuations of the shore, he would travel as far as from Baltimore to Boston and at every turn glimpse a scene of transcendent loveliness. A few all year round towns have sprung up along the Bay shores. Some of the resort hotels along this enormous Bay frontage with the advantages of boating and fishing under salubrious climatic conditions, are already famous. In this category, especially, is the Baur House at Bay Ridge. All the time Annapolis is becoming more and more the key point in this activity and gayety.

The beauty of Annapolis has spread throughout the world. For example in Germany, where many of our ancestors lived, is found a town called *Maryland*. In this town is a section called *Annapolis*, and some of the streets are named after the streets of Annapolis, Maryland.

Annapolis' boundaries have changed a great deal when one remembers that in the early days there was a wharf at the corner of Main and Conduit Streets. On the other hand, Annapolis harbor was practically landlocked, Greenbury Point and Horn Point projecting so as to make a direct view of the entrance impossible from a distance. However, erosion has cut Greenbury and Horn Points back so greatly that it is difficult to imagine that the old light house on the point was far enough back to have a small cornfield in front of it. The site of the Annapolis jail on Calvert Street, however, was once a hundred and fifty feet under water, and great ships were built there.

Time and progress have removed the spot at Greenbury Point where the first citizens of Annapolis landed and camped. They have removed, too, famous old dwellings like the old Government House, and the Old Shakespeare House, said to be a replica of Shakespeare's house in England, but today Annapolis, the truly colonial city, still stands as a monument to the past—looking optimistically ahead.







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The present generation must carry on the work of the great Annapolitans who have gone before us—men who had ideas and the courage to carry them through to achievement. By recognizing the firm foundations of the past we can intelligently and confidently discharge the duties of the present and build for the future.

THE END.



# Governors of Maryland

## *Under the Proprietary Government*

|                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1633—Leonard Calvert                | 1715—John Hart                |
| 1647—Thomas Green                   | 1726—Charles Calvert          |
| 1649—William Stone                  | 1727—Benedict Leonard Calvert |
| 1654—Commissioners under Parliament | 1732—Samuel Ogle              |
| 1658—Josiah Fendall                 | 1733—Charles Lord Baltimore   |
| 1661—Philip Calvert                 | 1735—Samuel Ogle              |
| 1662—Charles Calvert                | 1742—Thomas Bladen            |
| 1676—Charles Lord Baltimore         | 1747—Samuel Ogle              |
| 1678—Thomas Notley                  | 1753—Horatio Sharpe           |
| 1681—Charles Lord Baltimore         | 1769—Robert Eden              |

## *Under the Royal Government*

|                                            |                           |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1689—Government seized by Crown of England | 1699—Nathaniel Blackiston |
| 1692—Lyonel Copley                         | 1704—John Seymour         |
| 1694—Francis Nicholson                     | 1714—John Hart            |

## *Presidents of the Province*

|                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1703—Thomas Tench | 1752—Benjamin Tasker |
| 1709—Edward Lloyd |                      |

## *Under the State Government*

|                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1776—Provisional Government | 1809—Edward Lloyd         |
| 1777—Thomas Johnson         | 1811—Robert Bowie         |
| 1779—Thomas Sim Lee         | 1812—Levin Winder         |
| 1782—William Paca           | 1815—Charles Ridgely      |
| 1785—William Smallwood      | 1818—Charles Goldsborough |
| 1788—John Eager Howard      | 1819—Samuel Spring        |
| 1791—George Plater          | 1822—Samuel Stevens, Jr.  |
| 1792—James Brice            | 1825—Joseph Kent          |
| 1792—Thomas Sim Lee         | 1828—Daniel Martin        |
| 1794—John H. Stone          | 1829—Thomas King Carroll  |
| 1797—John Henry             | 1830—Daniel Martin        |
| 1798—Benjamin Ogle          | 1831—George Howard        |
| 1801—John Francis Mercer    | 1833—James Thomas         |
| 1803—Robert Bowie           | 1835—Thomas W. Veasey     |
| 1806—Robert Wright          |                           |

## *Under the Amended Constitution the following served three-year terms*

|                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1838—William Grason  | 1847—Philip F. Thomas |
| 1841—Francis Thomas  | 1850—Enoch Louis Lowe |
| 1844—Thomas G. Pratt |                       |

## *Elected for four-year terms*

|                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1853—Thomas Watkins Ligon  | 1888—Elihu E. Jackson          |
| 1857—Thomas Holliday Hicks | 1892—Frank Brown               |
| 1861—Augusta W. Bradford   | 1896—Lloyd Lownes              |
| 1865—Thomas Swann          | 1900—John Walter Smith         |
| 1865—Lt. Gov. C. C. Cox    | 1904—Edwin Warfield            |
| 1868—Oden Bowie            | 1908—Austin L. Crothers        |
| 1872—William Pinkney White | 1912—Phillips Lee Goldsborough |
| 1874—James Black Groome    | 1916—Emerson C. Harrington     |
| 1876—John Lee Carroll      | 1920—Albert C. Ritchie         |
| 1865—Lt. Gov. C. C. Cox    | 1924—Albert C. Ritchie         |
| 1880—William T. Hamilton   | 1927—Albert C. Ritchie         |
| 1884—Robert H. McLane      | 1931—Albert C. Ritchie         |
| 1885—Henry Lloyd           | 1935—Harry W. Nice             |



# Mayors of the City of Annapolis

|                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1708—Amos Garrett           | 1816—Nicholas Brewer            |
| 1720—Thomas Larkin          | 1817—John Randall               |
| 1721—Benjamin Tasker        | 1818—Nicholas Brewer            |
| 1722—Vachel Denton          | 1819—Lewis Duvall               |
| 1726—Benjamin Tasker        | 1823—James Boyle                |
| 1727—Vachel Denton          | 1825—Richard Harwood            |
| 1745—William Rogers         | 1828—Dennis Claude              |
| 1749—John Ross              | 1837—John Miller                |
| 1750—Benjamin Tasker        | 1840—Alexander C. Magruder      |
| 1753—Michael McNamara       | 1843—Richard Swann              |
| 1754—Benjamin Tasker        | 1845—William Bryan              |
| 1755—John Brice             | 1846—Richard Swann              |
| 1754—Benjamin Tasker        | 1848—Richard Goodwin            |
| 1757—John Bullen            | 1849—Abram Claude               |
| 1758—John Ross              | 1851—Brice T. B. Worthington    |
| 1759—George Stewart         | 1852—Richard R. Goodwin         |
| 1760—Michael McNamara       | 1853—Dennis Claude              |
| 1761—Stephen Bordley        | 1854—Abram Claude               |
| 1762—John Brice             | 1855—Nicholas Brewer, Jr.       |
| 1763—George Stewart         | 1856—Richard Swann              |
| 1764—Daniel Dulany          | 1858—Joseph Brown               |
| 1765—John Ross              | 1859—William Harwood            |
| 1766—Walter Dulaney         | 1860—John R. Magruder           |
| 1767—Upton Scott            | 1862—J. Wesley White            |
| 1778—Allen Quynn            | 1863—John R. Magruder           |
| 1780—John Brice             | 1864—Solomon Phillips           |
| 1781—John Bullen            | 1865—Richard R. Goodwin         |
| 1782—James Brice            | 1866—Richard Swann              |
| 1783—Jeremiah Townley Chase | 1867—Abram Claude               |
| 1784—Nicholas Carroll       | 1869—Augustus Gassaway          |
| 1785—Robert Couden          | 1870—John T. E. Hyde            |
| 1786—Allen Quynn            | 1871—James Munroe               |
| 1788—James Brice            | 1875—Arthur W. Wells            |
| 1789—John Bullen            | 1877—James H. Brown             |
| 1790—Nicholas Carroll       | 1879—Thomas E. Martin           |
| 1791—Robert Couden          | 1883—Abram Claude               |
| 1792—Allen Quynn            | 1889—James H. Brown             |
| 1793—John Bullen            | 1893—John T. Thomas             |
| 1794—James Williams         | 1897—Richard Green              |
| 1795—William Pinkney        | 1899—Nevitt Steele              |
| 1800—John Davidson          | 1899—Edwin A. Seidewitz         |
| 1801—James Williams         | 1901—Charles A. Dubois          |
| 1802—Allen Quynn            | 1903—Samuel Jones               |
| 1803—Samuel Ridout          | 1905—John deP. Douw             |
| 1804—John Johnson           | 1907—Gordon H. Claude           |
| 1805—James Williams         | 1909-1910-1911-                 |
| 1806—Samuel Ridout          | 1912-1913-1914-                 |
| 1807—Burton Whetcroft       | 1915-1916-1917-                 |
| 1808—John Kelly             | 1918-1919-1920—James F. Strange |
| 1809—Burton Whetcroft       | 1921-1922—Samuel Jones          |
| 1810—John Johnson           | 1923-1924—C. W. Smith           |
| 1811—Nicholas Brewer        | 1925-1926—A. B. Howard          |
| 1812—Gideon White           | 1927-1928—C. W. Smith           |
| 1813—John Randall           | 1929-1934—W. E. Quenstedt       |
| 1814—Nicholas Brewer        | 1935-1936—L. N. Phipps          |
| 1815—John Randall           |                                 |

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